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## The Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1762, by Franklin. It has been published annually ever since. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and will be less than half a dozen exceptions. It is a large sheet of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading material, political and general news, all kinds of local and national news, and occasional columns giving so many household hints in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to advertisers.

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## Local Matters.

### Board of Aldermen.

There was considerable business to come before the regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening, a number of new matters having been referred to the board by the council. Committees were ap-

pointed to remove the partition in the school department offices, to build a new powder house on City wharf, and to remove the old stone crusher.

The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for new granolithic sidewalks, and the street commissioner was di-

rected to move the curb to conform to the new line of fence on the Rives property on Spring and Webster streets.

Mr. H. A. Titus came before the board to consult in regard to the style of chairs for use in the addition to the Coggeshall school, and was directed to confer with the committee on the school. The contract for erecting the voting booths went to James M. Gillies for \$125. The committee on schools was authorized to dispose of the old heater in the Coggeshall school, and the board was surprised to be informed that a junk dealer had already purchased the boiler of a member of the school committee. He was directed to return such portions as he had already taken away.

The widening of Bath road showed progress. The committee reported that it had been unable to agree with Mrs. Lavinia Ash as to the purchase of her property for this purpose, and the board voted to condemn the land, the appraisers being James Smith, Packer Braman and E. C. O'Neill. The city clerk was directed to secure from the street commissioner a report on all unfinished work of the highway department.

Much routine business was transacted.

The report of the council committee on re-organization of the fire department is now in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for final revision by the committee next week. It is probable that a special meeting of the representative council will be called after the State election, so that a proposition for complete re-organization of the department can be placed on the ballots for submission to the voters at the city election in December.

The marriage of Miss Edith Bradford Lawton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Edward Lawton of Providence, and Mr. Luther Milton Hoyle of Woonsocket took place at the residence of the bride's parents on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Hoyle is the granddaughter of Ordinance Sergeant Thomas Lawton of this city.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Edith Norman Hunter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, and Mr. Louis L. Lorillard, Jr. Mr. Lorillard is now on his way to New York after having been abroad for several months. Miss Hunter is a granddaughter of the late George H. Norman.

A meeting of German born citizens was held on Wednesday for the purpose of starting an organization to provide aid for distressed families in Germany. Although there were only 11 present at the first meeting the sum of \$100 was raised in a few minutes and a permanent organization effected.

A fence has been erected on the T. A. Lawton estate on Broadway, to cut off the lots on the southern end of the estate which are to be sold. The residents will still have a good shaded lawn.

The two new motor boats for the use of the Torpedo Station here were given their official trials in New York last week.

Colonel A. A. Barker has returned to Cuba, after having spent several weeks in Newport.

### Representative Council.

There was a short and uneventful session of the representative council on Tuesday evening, with a very small attendance. At first there were some fears that there might not be a quorum on account of the large number of absences, and when the roll was called the attendance was four short of a quorum, but enough came in later to make the required number and a few over. There were few discussions during the evening, and all the business presented went through without a hitch.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the first business was the acceptance of the resignation of A. Russell Manchester from the second ward. The ward delegation filled the vacancy by the election of William H. Jackson, but Mr. Jackson was not present to be sworn in. A resolution was passed providing for the assessment and collection of a poll tax, to be collected between October 15 and November 15. A resolution was passed fixing the salary of the Mayor at \$1,800, and of the board of aldermen at \$500 each, the same as heretofore. A report was received from the committee on appropriations, approving all the resolutions making appropriations. A communication was received from the board of aldermen, recommending a number of transfers and new appropriations.

Resolutions was adopted without discussion, making a number of transfers from one appropriation to another, mostly within departments. The sum of \$1,000 additional for printing the city ordinances was appropriated. A number of new granolithic sidewalks were ordered, to be paid for out of the original appropriation for new sidewalks. The board of aldermen was authorized to dispose of the old boiler in the Coggeshall school. At the request of the school committee, \$200 was appropriated for the removal of the partition in the school department offices, to build a new powder house on City wharf, and to remove the old stone crusher. The city clerk was authorized to advertise for bids for new granolithic sidewalks, and the street commissioner was directed to move the curb to conform to the new line of fence on the Rives property on Spring and Webster streets.

At the request of the school committee, \$200 was appropriated for the removal of the partition in the school department office. At the request of the board of aldermen, \$500 was appropriated for the removal of the old stone crusher from the former quarry, the board being empowered to do what seemed right in the matter. The sum of \$1,500 was appropriated for the erection of a powder house on City wharf. The sum of \$6,991.46 additional was appropriated for paying the State tax.

A communication from the Newport Police Relief Association was taken up. This asked for the amendment of an ordinance so that all retired members of the department, regardless of rank, should receive a uniform payment of \$350 a year. This would increase the retired pay of patrolmen, but would reduce that of the Chief and Captain. Whatever additional sum is required to meet these payments will be provided by the Association. The ordinance was amended as requested.

The committee on revision of the city ordinances presented a report, stating that they had completed their work, and that the ordinances as revised had been printed in book form, with an index. The report was received, and the ordinances were formally adopted as amended. A bill was presented for the services of the members of the committee, and an appropriation of \$1,575 was voted. This included \$500 each for M. A. Sullivan, William Williams, and C. H. Koehne, Jr., with \$15 additional for extra work.

A number of petitions for granolithic sidewalks, etc., were referred to the committee of 25.

On recommendation of the tax assessors, William Sergeant Kendall was given leave to withdraw his petition for remission of taxes. A petition in regard to the pollution of the harbor was referred to the board of health. Timothy F. Sullivan was elected a weigher of coal and other merchandise. A petition for a granolithic sidewalk on Channing street was referred to the committee of 25.

This completed the business of the evening and the council adjourned after having been in session for about one hour.

### Two Burglaries

There were two burglaries in Newport some time during Tuesday night. The Broadway store of H. A. Kalkman was entered and some \$50 was taken from the cash box. The shoe store of Robert S. Gash on lower Thames street was also entered and a considerable quantity of stock was taken while other articles were scattered around the store. In both places the robbers seemed to be familiar with the premises.

Later in the week four boys were arrested for the Gash burglary. The three youngest were turned over to the probation officer, but Ernest J. McGee, 16 years old, was held for the grand jury.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Marion Haire, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Haire, and Mr. Thomas B. Boatwright of Atlanta, Georgia.

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### Columbus Day.

There was a very general observance of Columbus Day in this city on Monday, most of the stores being closed for the entire day. The principal feature of the observance was a big street parade in the afternoon, which was really a fine showing. There was some decorating of public and private buildings, and flags were generally displayed in honor of the day.

The parade started promptly at 2:00 o'clock and covered a fairly long route in remarkably quick time. Inasmuch as the Naval Apprentices had the head of the line and marched at regulation step, the civic organizations had to move right along in order to keep up with them. The route of march was from the old State House down Washington square and Thames street to Dearborn, to Spring, to Pelham, to Bellevue avenue, to Kuy, to Everett, to Broadway, and past the City Hall where the line was reviewed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen.

Lieutenant Commander Frank T. Evans was the chief marshal, and had on his staff one member of each of the organizations in line. The line was headed by a platoon of police under Sergeant William H. Wilcox. Then came the brigade of naval apprentices from the Training Station, accompanied by the Training Station Band, and followed by the Newport Naval Reserves. The second division was headed by the Newport Municipal Band and was made up of the Newport Artillery, the Hibernian Rifles, and two divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. The third division was headed by the St. Anthony's Band of Fall River, and was composed of the Sons of Columbus, and Land's End Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose.

The Knights of Columbus made up the fourth division and had the crack Seventh Artillery Band at their head. The day was an ideal one for a holiday and the streets were lined with people to see the parade. Many of the organizations were greeted with hearty applause as they passed.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Boss Congdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Congdon, to Mr. Ernest Knight Gladding of Dupont, Washington, took place at the home of the bride's parents on Broadway last Saturday evening. Rev. William Safford Jones officiated, and the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Congdon, and Miss Laura S. Barker as bridesmaids. Mr. Clifton B. Ward of Middletown was the best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Harry W. Boudreau, George H. Draper and Norman E. Holt. Following the ceremony a large reception was held. Mr. and Mrs. Gladding will make their home in the State of Washington, where the groom is a chemist in the employ of the Dupont Powder Company.

The Republican and the Democratic city conventions for the nomination of candidates for Senator were held on Friday evening of last week. The Republican convention was unanimous in the choice of Clark Burdick for the party nominee, and the Democratic convention named Chester B. Tallman. Mr. Tallman at first announced that he would not accept the nomination, but afterward decided to do so.

Senator Alton Head of Jamestown has been successful in securing the restoration of the rural free delivery for his town which had been discontinued on October 1st. This means a great deal for Jamestown, and Senator Head gave much time and trouble to securing the concession from the post-office department at Washington.

At the meeting of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on Tuesday evening, the new by-laws presented by the committee on revision were adopted. It was decided to hold the annual birthday party at the Hotel Aquidneck on Tuesday, October 27.

Rev. Sam Small, the famous temperance lecturer, will speak at a meeting to be held at the Army & Navy Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday evening, October 28, under the joint auspices of the Ministers Union and the two Associations.

Miss Mary A. Wells and Mr. George deMille Congdon were united in marriage at the Channing parsonage last Saturday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William Safford Jones.

Papers have been served upon Mr. Newton Adams in a suit for divorce instituted by his wife, who was Miss Alice Key Potter. The case will probably come up at the December term of the Superior Court in this city.

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### School Committee.

The regular monthly meeting of the school committee was held on Monday evening, when the chairman, Dr. Barker, was present for the first time in many months, and was given a hearty welcome by his associates. Vice Chairman Thomas P. Peckham presided at Dr. Barker's request.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Total enrollment 3,673, average number belonging 3,690, average number attending 3,451.31, per cent of attendance 95.8, cases of tardiness 174, and cases of dismiss 114. The total number of boys 1,838; total girls 1,850.

The total (3,678) is 146 more than on the third Friday in 1912, and 88 more than in 1913. The loss of 125 in 1911 has now been recovered.

The new pupils numbered 441. Of these 179 were granted for the kindergarten, 105 for grade 1, 112 to grades II-X, and 48 to the Rogers.

In the Rogers' enrollment in 1912 was 634; in 1913, 603; and this year 605. As the regular seating capacity is 616, it is evident that some relief must be provided. Temporary extension is now furnished on the second and third floors of the Townsend. The increase is almost wholly due to the growth in grade XI, which enrolled 147 last year and has 186 this.

Board of Health.

When the schools opened September 14 no pupil was excluded because of illness. Since September 14 one case of scarlet fever has been reported. This excluded the pupil ill, and two others, from the public schools.

The dental department of the Board of Health is at work noon on the third floor of the City Hall with special cases sent from the schools, under the supervision of the school nurse.

Grade VII.

In accordance with the vote of the Public School Committee a new room was opened in the Clarke school for Grade VII. The enrollment was 33. Even with the withdrawal of 33 from the six rooms of this grade, they averaged 48.

Domestic Arts.

In the Rogers' 18 pupils of Grade X and 9 of Grades XI-XIII have elected the new courses in domestic arts. Grade X has three periods per week, and Grades XI-XIII one double period. The extra teaching time demanded of Miss Wood has been obtained by assigning to Miss Manuel three classes of Grade VII and by releasing her from the beginning work in Grade IV.

John Clarke School.

In the third week in August tentative plans for the new school building were submitted for suggestions. As they were drawn for three stories, they could not be considered. On September 16, 23 and 30 and October 7 revised sketches were submitted and studied by the special committee of the Board of Aldermen and by your superintendent. Then they were sent back to the architect for completed plans.

The report of Truant officer Topham contained the following:

Number of cases investigated (reported by teachers), 264; number of cases of truants (public 15, parochial 3, 18; number out for illness and other causes, 246; number of different children truants, 18; number found not attending school, 28; number sent to public schools, 13; number sent to parochial schools, 5; number of certificates issued from June 19, 1914, to date (14-16 years), 50; number of certificates issued to children over 16 years ago from June 19, 1914, to date, 12.

In accordance with a recommendation of the committee on teachers Miss Carr and Miss Frank were given one month's sick leave at one-third salary, and Miss Goddard was continued at the Rogers High School for one more month. On recommendation of the committee on janitors it was voted to increase the salary of the Coggeshall School \$100, and the janitor of the Rogers \$50. All the janitors were re-elected, the salaries remaining the same as last year with these two exceptions.

The following recommendations of the committee on evening schools were adopted:

That on Monday evening, October 19, 1914, evening schools for men and women shall be opened in the Townsend Industrial School for two terms. The first term shall close Wednesday, December 23; the second term shall begin Monday, January 4, 1915, and close Friday, March 19, 1915, unless the attendance shall so fall off as to justify, in the opinion of the committee on evening schools, an earlier closing of said schools. There shall be no school on October 30, November 27, and February 22. The sessions shall be from 7:30 to 9:00 p.m.

That the elementary schools shall be in session on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week and that the following teachers shall be employed as needed, in the order given: Clarence A. Carr, Jeannette H. Swasey, May L. Brayton, Blanche L. Eberly, and Mary Hathaway as substitute. Mr. Carr shall be paid \$8 per evening, Miss Swasey \$6.50, Miss Brayton and Miss Eberly \$2 and Miss Hathaway \$1.50.

That a class in the following subjects shall begin when 10 persons have registered for a subject in the office of the superintendent of schools: First, a class in mechanical drawing on Mondays and Fridays; second, a class in bookkeeping on Mondays and Fridays; third, a class in freehand drawing on Wednesdays; fourth, a class in stenography and typewriting on Mondays and Fridays; fifth, a class in iron and machine work on Wednesdays and Fridays.

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The insurance on the burned steamer Conanicut has been adjusted, and the company will receive \$2,000, the full face of the policy.

drawing, M. Anna Ford of the stenography and typewriting, and E. Benjamin May of the iron and machine work, and they shall be paid \$3 per evening. Sadie Block shall assist in stenography and typewriting, at \$1.75 per evening.

That in the stenography-typewriting class a deposit of \$1 shall be made for the text-book. This money shall be refunded if the pupil attends 25 lessons and the book is returned in good condition.

That in the iron and machine class the limit shall be 16, and unnecessary absence for two consecutive evenings shall cause loss of membership.

That the tuition for non-residents for any class shall be \$5 per term.

Mr. Cozzens called up the matter of removing the partition in the committee rooms, and it was voted to refer the matter to the representative council. The matter of teachers visiting other schools was called up, and it was suggested that all those who did not visit other schools as required by the rules should suffer the loss of a day's pay, but after some discussion it was decided merely to call their attention to the rule. A letter from the Civic League regarding the good government work in the schools was referred to the committee on curriculum with power.

A communication from the teachers asking for certain increases in salaries on account of the high cost of living was referred to the committee on teachers.

Board of Health.

When the schools opened September 14 no pupil was excluded because of

# THE LAST SHOT

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by FREDERICK PALMER



## CHAPTER VII CONTINUED

Let officers apply themselves with conspicuous energy and they heard from a general Partow; let officers only keep step and toe of course martial, and they heard from a merelegless taskmaster. Peculiarly human, peculiarly dictatorial, dynamic and incurable was Partow, who never asked any one under him to work harder than himself.

Lanstron appeared in the presence of Joe shortly after eight o'clock the next morning after he left La Tl. Joe rolled his big head on his short neck in a nod and said:

"Late!"

"The train was late, sir," Lanstron replied; "and I have some news about our thousandth chance."

"Um! What is it?" asked Partow. When Lanstron had told his story, Partow worked his lips in a way he had if he were struck by a passing reflection which might or might not have a connection with the subject in hand. "Strange about her when you consider who her parents were!" he said. "But you never know, I think. Why don't you sit down, young man?"

"The way that the Grays gave out our dispatch convinces me of their intentions," Partow said. "Their people are rising to it and ours are rising to answer. The Grays have been transferring regiments from distant provinces to their frontier because they will fight better in an invasion. We are transferring home regiments to our frontier because they will fight for their own property. By Thursday you will find that open mobilization on both sides has begun."

"My department is ready," said Lanstron, "all except your decision about press censorship."

"A troublesome point," responded Partow. "I have procrastinated because two definite plans were fully worked out. It is a matter of choice between them: either publicity or complete secrecy. You know I am no believer in riding two horses at once. My mind is about made up; but let me hear your side again. Sometimes I get conviction by probing another man's."

Partow was at his best, for his own conviction was bottom.

"Of course they will go in for secrecy; but our case is different," he began.

Partow settled himself to listen while the gibe of the organizer who draws from his informant the brevity of essentials.

"I should take the people into our confidence," Lanstron proceeded. "I should make them feel that we were one family fighting for all we hold dear against the invader. If we losses are heavy, if we have a setback, then the inspiration of the heroism of those who have fallen and the danger of their own homes feeling the foot of the invader next will impel the living to greater sacrifices. For the Grays are in the wrong. The moral and the legal right is with us."

"And the duty of men like you and me, chosen for the purpose," said Partow, "is worthily to direct the course that goes with moral right. The overt act of war must come from them by violating our frontier, not in the African jungle but here. Even when the burglar fingers the windowsill we shall not fire—so, not until we see our house. When he does, you would have a message go out to our people that will set them quivering with indignation!"

"Yes, and I would let the names of our soldiers who fall first be known and how they fell, their backs to their frontier homes and their faces to the rest."

Our very liberality in giving news will help us to cover the military secrets which we desire to preserve," Partow said, with slow emphasis. "We shall hold back what we please, content of the people's trust. Good policy that, yes! Not enough! Your orders are ready, in detail, I believe. You have nothing to add?"

"No, sir, nothing; at least, not until war begins."

"Very well! We shall have the orders issued at the proper moment," concluded Partow. "And Westerling is going to find," he proceeded after a thoughtful pause, "that a man is ready to die fighting to hold his own instead of fighting to take another man's. War is not yet solely an affair of machinery and numbers. The human element is still uppermost. Give me your hand—no, not that one, not the one you shake hands with—the one wounded in action!"

Partow locked the stiffened fingers in his own with something of the care with which an old bear that is in very good humor might give to a fledgling cub.

"I have planned, planned, planned for this time. The world shall soon know, as the elements of it go late the crucial test, whether it is well done or not. I want to live to see the day when the last charge made against our trench is beaten back. Then they may throw this old body onto the rabbit heap as soon as they please—it is a fit,awful behemoth of an old body!"

"No, no, it isn't!" Lanstron objected. He was seeing only what most people saw after talking with Partow for a few minutes: the fine, intelligent eyes and beautiful forehead.

"All that I wanted of the body was to feed my brain," Partow continued, heedless of the interruption. "I have finished my mind as a navigator finishes a barometer. I have been trying at the first sign that it was losing its grip to give up. Yet I have

felt that my body would go on feeding my brain and that to the last moment, of consciousness, when suddenly the body collapses, I should have self-possession and energy of mind. Under the coming strain the shock may come, as a cord snaps. At that instant my successor will take up my work where I leave it off."

"The old fogey who has clung to John experience to youth chooses youth. You took your medicine without grumbling in the disagreeable but vitally important position of chief of intelligence. Now you—there, don't tremble with stage fright!" For Lanstron's hand was quivering in Partow's grasp, while his face was that of a man stunned.

"You are to do at the right hand of this old body," continued Partow. "You are to go with me to the front; to sleep in the room next to mine; to do always at my side, and, finally, you are to promise that if over the old body falls in its duty to the mind, if ever you see that I am not standing up to the strain, you are to say so to me and I give you my word that I shall let you take charge."

Lanstron was too stunned to speak for a moment. The arrangement seemed a hideous joke; a refinement of cruelty inconceivable. It was compelling him to tell Atlas that he was old and to take the weight of the world off the giant's shoulders.

"Have you lost your patriotism?" demanded Partow. "Are you afraid? afraid to tell me the truth? Afraid of duty? Afraid in youth of the burden that I bear in age?"

His fingers closed in on Lanstron's with such force that the grip was painful.

"Promise!" he commanded.

"I promise!" Lanstron said with a thrill.

"That's it! That's the way! That's the kind of soldier I like," Partow declared with change of tone, and do rose from his chair with a spring that was a delight to Lanstron in the proof of the physical vigor so stoutly denied. "We have a lot to say to each other today," he added; "but first I am going to show you the whole bag of tricks."

His arm crooked in Lanstron's, they went along the main corridor of the staff office and entered a vault having a single chair and a small table in the center and lined by sections of numbered pigeonholes, each with a combination lock. At the base of one section was a small safe.

"I should take the people into our confidence," Lanstron proceeded. "I should make them feel that we were one family fighting for all we hold dear against the invader. If we losses are heavy, if we have a setback, then the inspiration of the heroism of those who have fallen and the danger of their own homes feeling the foot of the invader next will impel the living to greater sacrifices. For the Grays are in the wrong. The moral and the legal right is with us."

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felt that my body would go on feeding my brain and that to the last moment, of consciousness, when suddenly the body collapses, I should have self-possession and energy of mind. Under the coming strain the shock may come, as a cord snaps. At that instant my successor will take up my work where I leave it off."

"I see that you didn't look into any of the pigeonholes," the chief of staff observed.

Lanstron pressed his finger-tips on the manuscript significantly.

"No. It is all there!"

"The thing being to carry it out!" said Partow. "God with us!" he added devoutly.

## CHAPTER VIII.

Close to the White Posts.

On Saturday evening the 128th regiment of the Grays was mustered in field accoutrements and a full supply of cartridges. In the darkness the first battalion marched out at right angles to the main road that ran through La Tl and South La Tl. At length Company B, deployed in line of skirmishers, lay down to sleep on its arms.

"We wait here for the word," Fracasse, the captain, whispered to his senior lieutenant. "If it comes, our objective is the house and the old castle on the hill above the town."

The tower of the church showed dimly when a pale moon broke through a cloud. By its light Hugo Mallin saw on his left the paled and characterless features of Peterkin. A few yards ahead was a white stone post.

"That's their sled over there!" whistled the banker's son, who was next to Peterkin.

"When we cross war begins," said the manufacturer's son.

"I wonder if they are expecting us!" said the judge's son a trifle huskily. In an attempt at humor, though he was not given to humor.

"Just waiting to throw bouquets!" whispered the laborer's son. He, too, was not given to humor and he, too, spoke a trifle huskily.

"And we'll fix bayonets when we start and they will run at the sight of our steel!" said Eugene Aronson. He and Hugo alone, not excepting Peterkin, the butcher's son, spoke in their natural voices. The others were trying to make their voices sound natural, while Peterkin's voice had developed a certain ferocity, and the litter patch on his cheek twitched more frequently. "Why, Company B is in front! We have the post of honor, and maybe our company will win the most glory of any in the regiment!" Eugene added. "Oh, well, let them!

"The bullet is not made that will get me!"

"Your service will do over in time for you to help with the spring planting, Eugene," whispered Hugo, who was apparently preoccupied with many detached thoughts.

"And you to be at home sucking lollipops!" Peterkin growled to Hugo.

"That would do better than murdering my fellowman to get his property," Hugo answered, so soberly that it did not seem to his comrades that he was joking this time. Peterkin's snarling exclamation of "White feather!" came in the midst of a chorus of indignation.

Captain Fracasse, who had heard only the disturbance without knowing the cause, interceded in a low, sharp tone:

"Silence! As I have told you before, silence! We don't want them to know that we are here. Go to sleep! You may get no rest tomorrow night!"

But little Peterkin, the question in his mind breaking free of his lips, unwillingly asked:

"Shall—shall we fight in the morning?"

"I don't know. Nobody knows!" answered Fracasse. "We wait on orders, ready to do our duty. There may be no war. Don't let me hear another peep from you!"

Now all closed their eyes. In front of them was vast silence which seemed to stretch from end to end of the frontier, while to the rear was the rumble of switching railway trains and the rumble of provision trains and artillery on the roads, and in the distance on the plain the headlight of a locomotive cut swath in the black night. But the breathing of most of the men was not that of slumber, though Eugene and Peterkin slept soundly. Hours passed. Occasional restless movements told of efforts to force sleep by changing position.

"It's the waiting that's sickening!" exploded the manufacturer's son under his breath, desperately.

"So I say. I'd like to be at it and done with the suspense!" said the doctor's son.

"They say if you are shot through the head you don't know what killed you; it's so quick. Think of that!" exclaimed Peterkin, huddling closer to Hugo and shivering.

"Yes, very wonderful," Hugo whispered, patting Peterkin's arm.

"Sh-h-h! Silence! I tell you!" commanded Fracasse crossly. He was falling into a half doze at last.

In marching order, with cartridge-boxes full, on Saturday night, the 53rd of the Browns marched out of barracks to the main pass road. One company after another left the road at a given point, bound for the position mapped in its instructions. Dellarmino, however, went on until it was opposite the Galland house.

"We are depending on you," the colonel said to Dellarmino, giving his hand a grip. "You are not to draw off till you get the flag."

"No, sir," Dellarmino replied.

With the signal to the batteries kept the men screened—warn them not to let their first baptism of shell fire break their nerves!" the colonel added in a final repetition of instructions already indelibly impressed on the captain's mind.

Moving cautiously through a cut, Dellarmino's company came, about midnight, to a halt above the stubble of a wheat-field behind a knoll. After he had bidden the men to break ranks, he crept up the incline.

"Yes, it's there!" he whispered when he returned. "On the crest of the knoll a cord is stretched from stake

to stake the signal to the batteries kept the men screened—warn them not to let their first baptism of shell fire break their nerves!" the colonel added in a final repetition of instructions already indelibly impressed on the captain's mind.

Moving cautiously through a cut, Dellarmino's company came, about midnight, to a halt above the stubble of a wheat-field behind a knoll. After he had bidden the men to break ranks, he crept up the incline.

"Frontier closed last night to prevent intelligence about our preparations leaking out—Lanu's plan all alive—the guns coaling," he said, his shoulder stiffening, his chin drawing in, his features resolute and bearing with the ardor of youth in action—"troops moving here and there to their places—engineers preparing the defenses—automates at critical points with the infantry—field-wires laid—field-telephones set up—the wireless splitting—the caissons full—planes and dirigibles ready—searchlights in position!"

There the torrent of his broken sentences was checked. A shadow passed in front of him. He came out of the traces of innumerable activities, so vividly clear to his military mind, to realize that Maria was abruptly leaving.

"Miss Galland!" he called urgently. "Please may commence at any minute. You must not go into town!"

"But I must!" she declared, swinging over her shoulder while she passed. It was clear that no warning would prevail against her determined mood.

"Then I shall go with you!" he said, starting toward her with a light step.

"It is not necessary, thank you," she answered, more coldly than she had ever spoken to him. This had a magically quick effect on his attitude.

"I beg your pardon! I forgot!" he explained in his old man's voice, his head sinking, his shoulders drooping in the humility of a servant who recognizes that he has been properly rebuked for presumption. "Not a number any more—I'm a spy!" he thought, as he shuffled off without looking toward the batteries again, though the music of wheels and boats was now close by.

Maria had a glimpse of him as she turned away. "He is what he is because of the army; a victim of a cult, a habit," she was thinking. "Had he been in any other calling his fine qualities might have been of service to the world and he would have been happy."

A company of infantry resting among their stacked rifles changed the color of the squares in the distance from the gray pavement to the brown of a mass of uniforms. In the middle of the main street a major of the brigade staff, with a number of junior officers and orderlies, was evidently waiting on some signal. Sentinels were posted at regular intervals along the curb. The people in the houses and shops from time to time stopped packing up their effects long enough to go to the doors and look up and down apprehensively, asking breathless, nervous questions.

"Are they coming yet?"

"Do you think they will come?"

"Are you sure it's going to be war?"

"Will they shell the town?"

"There'll be time enough for you to get away!" shouted the major. "All we know is what is written in our instructions, and we shall act on them when the thing starts. Then we are in command. Meanwhile, get ready!"

When the work was done all returned behind the knoll except the sentries posted at intervals on the crest to watch. With the aid of a small electric lamp, screened by his hands, Dellarmino again examined a section of the map that outlined the contours of the knoll in relation to the other positions. After this he wrote in his diary the simple facts of the day's events, concluding with a sentiment of gratitude for the honor shown his company and a prayer that he might keep a clear head and do his duty if war came on the morrow.

"Now, every one get all the sleep he can!" he advised the men.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STOMACH.

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Perhaps one of the most frequent complaints of the stomach is constipation of the bowels, or continuous constipation.

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Established by Franklin in 1860.

**The Mercury.**

Newport, R. I.

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House Telephone 1010

Saturday, October 17, 1914.

The political pot will be boiling soon.

The War in Europe had to take a back page this week. Base ball came to the front and occupied the first pages of all the great dailies in the eastern sections of the country.

What has become of the doughty Colonel? War in Europe sent him to the back page of the papers. Then came base ball and sent him out of sight. He has cut but little figure in the papers for several weeks past. Evidently big day is gone.

The Providence Journal is hard up. Neither of the candidates for Congress in this district is good enough for it, and it condemns them both with great unanimity. As far as Congress is concerned the Journal will have to take to the tall timber.

It is well to remember that of the sixty-four chairmen of committees in the present Congress only one is from the North. The Democratic party is as truly southern party today as it was in ante-bellum days. The south is as completely in control of the nation today as it was in the days when the ordinances of secession were passed.

It should be borne in mind that there are seventy-eight Democratic representatives in this present Congress from Republican districts. Two of them are from Rhode Island. It is up to the people of the state to remedy that this year. Mr. O'Shaunessy and Mr. Gerry are good men personally but they do not represent Rhode Island ideals or Rhode Island interests.

The bull moose party in the State has got so large that it feels able to divide up. It is now parading in three factions. How many more they will make of it, election day will tell. The voter this year ought to find the list of candidates big enough to suit all tastes. There will be the regular Republican and Democratic tickets. Then there will be the socialist and the socialist labor tickets, the prohibition ticket, and two or three bull moose tickets. It seems that the principal section of the bull moose party has come to its senses and adopted all the Republican ticket with the exception of Lieutenant Governor.

The Providence Journal condemns Congressman Gerry in unmeasured terms because he sends letters to his constituents offering to send them Government publications if they will designate the ones they want. Does not Congressman O'Shaunessy do the same thing? Why not give him a slap? In fact does not every congressman of the over four hundred do the same thing, and has it not always been done from time immemorial? It would seem to the ordinary mortal that such action was commendable rather than otherwise. The Government documents are printed and such a number are allotted to each congressman. It is very natural that he should desire them to be read by his constituents.

The papers like the Providence Journal that are backing the present Administration through thick and thin are trying to make their readers believe that the President is bringing prosperity to the country. One day lately the Journal came out in one column with the heading "Business conditions throughout the country improving." In another column in the same edition their heading reads, "Trade Reports are very unfavorable." The cause for the latter heading is as follows under the same heading: "Trade reports presents an admixture of continued ill-effects of the European war, high rates for money, depression in the Southern crop situation" etc. They are willing and anxious to credit this depression in business to everything except the right thing, that is the Administration's attacks on all business except that done in the South, and the free trade measures which are flooding the country with cheap-made foreign goods to the detriment of home workers.

For the champion strader of the world command us to the editor of the Providence Journal. He praises Mr. Beeckman for his work in the General Assembly and calls him a thoroughly honest man and a good citizen but advises his readers to vote for Quinn, on what ground it is hard to say. The rest of the Republican State ticket he supports except it may be the Lieutenant Governor, on that office he is silent. He condemns both the Congressional candidates in the first district. If he supports any one it must be the socialist. In the second district he condemns Gerry, and while he says he does not want to see a Republican elected he advises his readers to vote for Gen. Stiness. For mayor of Providence he supports the Democrat. What his attitude is on the Congressman from the third district time only will tell. He condemns the Republican members of the General Assembly en masse, but is not entirely sure that he wants a constitutional convention. This has been the war cry of the Democratic party for years. The Journal says he would not make a good weather vane for the weather he would have made worse than the holes in the air that sprays the aeroplanes.

**German Ten Commandments.**

The following circular has been a part of the German text book of trade for years, and is circulated in every part of the Empire:

- In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
- Never forget that when you buy a foreign article your own country is the poorer.
- Your money should profit no one but Germans.
- Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.
- Never allow foreign ententes to be served at your table.
- Write on German paper with a German pen and use German blotting paper.
- German flour, German fruit and German beer can alone give your body the true German energy.
- If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from German colonies.
- Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.
- Let not foreign flattery distract you from these precepts; and be firmly convinced, whatever others say, that German products are the only ones worthy of citizens of the German Fatherland.

That would not work in this country with the Wilson administration. For they believe in patronizing other countries to the detriment of their own.

**Enough for one State.**

That the Democrats in this State are preparing for a talking campaign is made manifest by the list of speakers that the National Committee are expected to furnish them. Here are a few of the names:

Joseph Daniels of North Carolina, William C. Redfield of New York, W. B. Wilson of Pennsylvania, and William G. Meadow of New York, members of the Cabinet; Senators J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, C. F. Johnson of Maine, Claude Swanson of Virginia, John S. Williams of Mississippi, Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, William Hughes of New Jersey, and H. P. Hollis of New Hampshire; Speaker Champ Clark, Representatives Oscar W. Underwood, Claude Kitchin, Carter Glass, H. T. Rainey, Scott Morris, D. J. McMillan, Joe H. Eagle, J. Thomas Hehir, R. L. Henry, A. J. Montague, B. P. Harrison, J. C. Floyd, A. F. Sawyer, E. F. Kinkaid, J. N. Garner, Robert F. Bronson, C. O. Lobeck, Jack Reilly, C. G. Carlin, Otis Whiting and E. W. Saunders, together with John Burke, W. R. Patterson, John J. Lentz, Claude G. Bowers, Joseph E. Davies and F. J. Close.

The Democratic text book for 1914 starts out with prayer "Praise God for Wilson," which seems very appropriate, in as much as Wilson is the boss and the Moses of the Democratic party who is expected to lead the faithful to the desired haven of government offices. Wilson is practically all there is to this text book. Notwithstanding Wilson is not now a candidate for office and the elections throughout the land are primarily for members of Congress and the senate, the book is Wilson from beginning to the end. His speeches take up 46 pages of the book, all others 32 pages. Extracts from the President's speeches take up 62 pages to 4 pages for the Congressman.

Senator Robert Livingston Beeckman, Republican candidate for Governor; Roswell B. Burchard; Col. H. Anthony Dyer; Thomas N. Growther; and other Republican speakers commenced this week a tour of the state addressing a series of Republican rallies which were held both at the noon hour and in the evening and were attended with great throngs of voters of both parties.

Senator Beeckman addressed a gathering of more than 200 men in the Italian section of Providence Monday night, where he emphasized to them the imperative need of changing the Democratic administration to Republican because of the enormous number of men now idle. He promised if elected governor to use every effort to have enacted a juvenile court bill, to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, and to insist upon a business administration of State affairs.

Col. H. Anthony Dyer addressed the gathering in the Italian tongue and pointed out the wastefulness of the Democratic administration which has expended this year \$100,000,000 more than any other previous Congress.

The schedule for next week includes rallies at Olneyville Square, Providence, on Sunday evening; at Barrington on Monday; before the Italian Club of the 14th district, Providence, on Tuesday at which Mr. Beeckman and Gen. Stiness will speak. Before a Convention of the Electrical Contractors at the Narragansett Hotel, Providence, on Tuesday, at which the speakers will be Messrs. Burchard, Dyer and Beeckman. A monster Ratification Meeting of the Republican State Ticket which will be held on Wednesday at Infantry Hall, Providence. Republican rallies at Hope Valley; Music Hall, Providence; Mapleville and Central Falls, Thursday, and at Alfredian Hall, Providence, Friday.

**New Haven's Maintenance.**

More new ties and more new rail were laid on the New Haven's lines in the fiscal year ending June 30th than any year of the past decade. Compared with the previous year, the number of new ties and the amount of new rail laid showed an increase of 14 per cent., despite a slight decrease in the road and track mileage maintained.

Laying railroad ties is a familiar spectacle to many along a railroad's right of way, but few people have any idea how many ties a railroad requires in a year to keep its track in good condition. On the New Haven the number of new ties laid last year reached the record figure of 2,000,485. If laid end to end these ties would have sufficed to stretch across the continent. Placed all together in a pile they would have represented over 5,500,000 cubic feet of lumber.

In 1913, 1,811,490 new ties were laid and in 1912, 1,493,780.

An interesting fact in connection with this consumption of timber for tie purposes is that 79 per cent. of the amount expended by the New Haven for railroad ties last year went for ties produced along the lines of the road. The percentage of native ties used on the New Haven is unusually high for railroad in this part of the country.

The amount of railroad income which in a year finds its way back to the people in this manner is considerable. Figures of the road's purchasing department show that last year out of \$1,768,023 spent for ties of all kinds there was thus distributed along the company's lines the sum of \$1,374,160. This money went to farmers and owners of small woodlots as well as to local lumber companies; payments for ties running all the way from \$1.25 to \$10,000.

Another interesting fact in connection with the ties laid last year was the increase in the number of chestnut ties. Ties furnished the road may be either of chestnut or oak. Last year 75 per cent. of the ties laid were chestnut and in 1913 only 66 per cent. were chestnut, the gradual increase in chestnut ties being due apparently to the fears entertained by the farmers that the chestnut blight will eventually reach their trees.

For some years past now but creased ties have been laid on the line between New Haven and New York. These ties come from the South. Last year there were laid 167,907 such ties, an increase of 28 per cent. over the number laid in 1913. Wherever these ties have been laid the latest and most improved method of fastening the rails to them has been used, namely, the method of using steel tie plates and screws spikes. In this way the rail does not come in contact with the tie itself, but nevertheless is securely fastened by means of steel spikes scraped into the tie through holes in the tie plate.

Figures compiled by the maintenance department of the road show that 25,788 tons of new rail were laid last year, an increase of 3,173 over the previous year. Seventy two per cent. of the new rail laid was 100 lb. rail. In 1913, 22,610 tons of new rail were laid, of which 52 per cent. was 100 lb. rail. The 100 lb. pattern is now used on all of the main lines of the system.

**Republican Campaign.**

From our regular Correspondent. The funeral of Mrs. Inclita de Arrua was held at St. Anthony's Church on Saturday, and was largely attended. Mrs. Arrua was one of the oldest members of the Portuguese population and had many friends. Rev. Christopher Rooney conducted the service, assisted by Rev. Father Barreto, of St. Michael's Church, Fall River, as deacon, and Father Bolher, of St. Christopher's Church, Tiverton, as sub-deacon, and Father Regis, of Fall River. The interment was in St. Columba's cemetery. The bearers were Jose da Costa, Albin da Costa, Antônio da Costa, and Joso da Arrua.

Much interest has been shown in politics this year, and there was a good sized vote at the Republican caucus on Saturday evening. The nominations for Senator and Representative were most hotly contested. The town's committee had chosen Representative John T. Gardner to run for Senator and Robert H. Manchester for C. Representative. Senator Henry C. Anthony has decided to run again for the position which he has occupied for so many years. Col. Arthur A. Sherman was on the ticket with Senator Anthony as Representative. At the caucus the Anthony-Sherman ticket won a substantial victory, the vote being:

For Senator—Henry C. Anthony, 144; John T. Gardner, 117.

For Representative—Arthur A. Sherman; Robert H. Manchester, 115; John M. Eldredge, 20.

For Tax Collector there were three candidates as follows:

William B. Anthony, 107;

Charles G. Clarke, 60;

Walter Sowle, 49.

For Town Sergeant there were only two candidates and the vote stood John J. Corcoran 147, Luther Chasa 95.

Robert H. Manchester will pass out of the council this year leaving a vacancy. This is usually filled by promoting each councilman of lower degree. Mr. Manchester being president of the council, Mr. Henry Frank Anthony, councilman No. 2, would naturally be chosen to fill the vacancy. Contrary to custom this place was contested, Davis G. Arnold being a candidate. The vote stood, H. F. Anthony, 181; Davis G. Arnold, 40. The ticket for the town council now stands:

Councilman No. 1, Henry F. Anthony; No. 2, Thomas J. Sweet; No. 3, Frank G. Cory; No. 4, William Bone; No. 5, William T. H. Sowle.

The other nominations are as follows:

Moderator—B. Earl Anthony.

Town Clerk—George R. Hicks.

Town Treasurer—Benjamin Tallman.

Justices of the Peace—John L. C. Harrington and Isaac Chase.

Assessors of Taxes—John L. Borden,

Arthur L. Bonden, James F. Sherman,

Albert W. Lawrence, William A. Smith,

William Barclay, Bradford Norman.

The meeting was called to order by

Walter F. Dyer, of the town's committee.

John T. Gardner and Earl H. Peckham were candidates for the position as chairman. Mr. Peckham gave way and Mr. Gardner served. George R. Hicks was chosen clerk.

Mrs. Sarah Babcock, of Wakefield, is visiting relatives here.

Colonel William Barton Chaptor,

Daughters of the American Revolution,

held its annual meeting and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Regent—Miss Evelyn B. Chase.

Vice Regent—Mrs. Benjamin C. Sherman.

Secretary—Mrs. D. Frank Hall.

Treasurer—Mrs. George Thurston.

Historian—Mrs. Phoebe E. T. Manchester.

Registrar—Miss Helen Coggeshall.

Mrs. Clarence E. Brown, Miss Harriet F. Sanford, and Mrs. Joseph Barker

were elected to the board for two years,

in place of the three members who are

retiring this year. It was voted to send

\$10 to the Red Cross Fund. Mrs. Clarence Brown acted as hostess. Refreshments were served.

The Public Utilities commission has

ordered an investigation into the com-

plaint brought against the Bay State

Street Railway Co., by the Bristol

Ferry Improvement Association. The

complaint charges that the Railway Co.

was given an exclusive franchise to fur-

nish power for the town, and has failed

to extend it to the Bristol Ferry section.

The Association requests that the

company be ordered to extend its ser-

vices and a competing company be al-

lowed to enter the territory.

At the subscription dance given by

Frank Murphy at Oakdale Hall on

Tuesday evening Mr. Michael Culinary

and Miss Esther Sweeney won the prize,

\$5 in gold, in the one-step. Mr. Cul-

inary and Miss Sweeney won the silver

cup in the one-step contest at the Nov-

ember County Fair about three weeks

ago. The other favorites were Mr. Wil-

liam T. Martland and Miss Emma Bur-

ker.

**Four Facts to Remember on The Deficit Tax.**

Four facts to remember about the spe-

cial deficit tax of \$100,000,000 that

Congress is laying on us:

1. The falling off in revenue is not

due to the reason given by the Demo-

crats for laying the tax—the war in

Europe—but to the failure of the Un-

ited States to produce income.

2. The extravagance of the Demo-

cratic Congress has plunged the coun-

try into an expense that cannot be paid

unless special

# FRENCH CHECK ADVANCE OF THE GERMANS

Spectacular and Unexpected At-  
tack Upon Invaders

CROSS RIVER WHERE

IT WAS UNPROTECTED

Cuirassiers Swim Swollen Stream  
and Are Followed by Infantry, Who  
Put End to Menace of German Raid  
to Cut Off Channel Ports—Allies  
Bend Back Invading Lines to Very  
Perceptible Degree—Bombardment  
of Rouen Continues—Nothing in  
Way of German March on Ostend

By swimming their horses through  
the swollen waters of the river Lys,  
2000 French cuirassiers were able  
Thursday to deliver one of the most  
spectacular and unexpected attacks of  
the war.

At nightfall, as a result of the  
brilliant and daringfeat, a division of  
the French infantry were able to  
occupy the town of Estaires, ten  
miles east of Hazebrouck, where,  
only a day or two ago, the invading  
cavalry were sweeping practically  
unopposed through a terrified coun-  
tryside. The Germans in northern  
France are now all on the eastern  
side of the Lys, a decided reversal of  
the situation two days ago.

The Germans, who have been  
raiding in small bands across the Lys,  
had placed batteries of machine guns  
at every place where it would have  
been easy to throw across a pontoon  
bridge. They neglected, however,  
to guard against a crossing of the  
river at some places where it could  
not be bridged.

French aviators were able to re-  
port the disposition of the invading  
troops and guns. During Wednes-  
day night 2000 horsemen made a wide  
detour, choosing the darkness to  
avoid any chance of detection by the  
German flying men.

#### How It Was Done

At dawn Thursday they had reached  
a spot where the Lys narrows and  
where the current was not only swift  
but deep. One cavalryman, carrying  
a long rope, swam his horse across  
the river, whom he first made sure  
that he had not been seen, and then  
firmly knotted the strong rope to a  
tree. One by one his comrades fol-  
lowed across the whirling waters, the  
horses swimming easily while their  
riders kept them from being swept  
down stream by holding to the cable.

In a surprisingly short time the  
whole detachment was on the oppo-  
site bank. At Mayville they rushed  
the invading flank, striking it at a  
point so weak that the Germans were  
compelled to give way. The engage-  
ment pulled back from the river the  
artillerymen who were holding a  
bridge, a division of infantry rushed  
across and completed the defeat of  
the Germans and occupied Estaires.

It was comparatively a small en-  
gagement, but, in connection with  
other advances made further south,  
it has, for the moment at least, put  
an end to the menace of the German  
raid to cut off the channel ports and  
thus impede the flow of British troops  
to the battle line.

#### Allies Make Gains

In the neighborhood of Lens, where  
the great coal fields make the em-  
ployment of large bodies of troops  
extremely difficult, the French and  
British were able to push forward  
their lines in the direction of Douai.  
Still further to the south, in the re-  
gion between damaged Arras and the  
ruins of what was once the prosper-  
ous town of Albert, the allies deliv-  
ered a telling assault that bent  
back the invading lines to a very  
perceptible degree.

Gains in this section have been so  
pronounced within the last few days  
that the French artillery should soon  
be in a position to shell the German  
lines about Cambrai, where three im-  
portant railroad lines join.

The activity of the allies on the  
battle line that stretches northward  
into Belgium from Roye has been in-  
marked contrast to the stubbornly de-  
fensive attitude of the Germans.  
Even in the bloody angle about Ilois-  
seigny, the furious infantry at-  
tacks have ceased and the enemy  
seems content to keep up a desultory  
bombardment.

Wet weather has once more pre-  
vailed for the last few hours, which  
added to the bitter cold of the nights,  
has brought discomfort to the men in  
the trenches. However, the British  
and French have now fully prepared  
themselves for a winter campaign,  
and the actual suffering is less than  
in the early days of the battle along  
the Aisne. There are indications in  
captured trenches that the Germans  
are not so well equipped for cold  
weather as are the allies.

#### More Fighting in Centre

In the centre there was more fight-  
ing Thursday than for any day for the  
last fortnight. The bombardment of  
Reims continued, the cathedral be-  
ing struck several times. The invad-  
ers claim that they have certain  
information that the spires are being  
used for military purposes by the  
French.

Even on the formidable entrench-  
ments of the invaders on the left  
bank at Craonne, the allies were  
able to make some advance. North-  
eastern from Bar le Duc the pro-  
gress of the past few days was con-  
tinued. These gains were light, only  
a little over a mile, but every mile  
struck in this tremendously fort-  
ified section is strong evidence that  
the Germans have weakened their

centre to a dangerous degree in order  
to bring troops to the north.

To the south the road leading from  
Verdun to Metz, in the region of St.  
Miehe and near Marcheville, the  
French were able to push forward,  
rendering still more remote the at-  
tempt of the invaders to batter a way  
through the Verdun-Toul line of forts.

To add to these assured triumphs,  
an unofficial dispatch comes from  
Switzerland which reports that the  
French are again in Altkirch and  
Muthausen in Alsace. This, how-  
ever, is not given much credence in  
London.

#### Situation in Belgium

In Belgium, except in the extreme  
southwest, the Germans are meeting  
with practically no opposition. They  
have occupied Bruges and are prob-  
ably in Ostend or near enough to it to  
take possession. No serious fighting  
is expected in this area until the Ger-  
man army marches southward to  
join with the forces of General von  
Boehm.

The silence of the official statement  
from Berlin upon the successes  
claimed by the French is considered  
as a tacit admission that things are  
not going so well in the west as the  
general staff expected. Considerable  
curiosity is apparent about the  
headquarters of the Kaiser, which  
has been moved nearer to the fight-  
ing front in France. Dr. von Beth-  
mann-Hollweg, the imperial chan-  
cellor, has reached Brussels, but the  
reason for his presence in the newly  
conquered territory has not been ex-  
plained.

#### Reports at Variance

Again the Petrograd and Berlin dis-  
patches in regard to the great battle  
along the Vistula are hopelessly at  
variance. The Russians claim to have  
won tremendous victory ten miles  
from Warsaw, the first admission  
that they have made that the invaders  
were so near the capital of Poland.  
They insist that they have driven the  
Germans twenty miles and report the  
capture of thousands of prisoners  
with quantities of field guns and Max-  
ims.

On the other hand, Berlin main-  
tains that the advance of the Russians  
from Warsaw and Lvov has been  
checked with heavy casualties to the  
enemy and that a fresh offensive  
Russian movement in East Prussia  
has been repulsed.

Presumably no battle of decisive  
importance has yet been fought on  
the Vistula, and both Russia and  
Germany are seeking to make vic-  
tories out of unimportant early en-  
gagements.

#### IN STATE OF TERROR

Ostend Fugitives in London Tell  
Pitiful Stories

The vanguard of the army of eight  
from Ostend reached London. It  
was composed mostly of women—he-  
draggled, weary and still full of the  
fear of German attack engendered by  
sleepless days of waiting at the Bel-  
gian seaport for passage home.  
Scores of wounded—Belgian and Eng-  
lish—were among the refugees.

They told pitiful stories of the con-  
fusion in what had been the Belgian  
capital. The troops had left days  
ago, realizing the danger of the Ger-  
man circling movement from Antwerp  
and the south. The Belgian capital  
had once again been removed, and  
all that was left was a city of frightened  
women, wounded men and civilians,  
all clamoring for passage across  
the channel.

There was no other exit than across  
the channel. Every boat was crowded  
to suffocation and even tiny fish-  
ing vessels were pressed into service  
to make the passage. The flight of  
German Taubes over the city gave  
fear of bomb-dropping.

#### TYPHUS AMONG GERMANS

English and French Believed to Be  
Similarly Affected

Both the Germans and English have  
deemed it necessary to send medical  
experts to the front to view the con-  
dition of the troops there and to take  
such measures concerning the physical  
health of the men as may, in view  
of the conditions, seem necessary to  
these experts.

Among the Germans typhus is said  
to have made its appearance, and it  
is also stated that there is much  
pneumonia and dysentery. These  
troops have lived a long time in wet  
clothes in trenches more or less  
filled with water and have been of  
necessity more or less poorly fed.

The actual diseases which have  
appeared among the English are not  
mentioned, but as conditions have  
been much the same for them as for  
the Germans, it would seem probable  
that they are afflicted with much the  
same ailments.

No mention is made of any similar  
measures having been adopted in re-  
gard to the French troops, but as  
conditions for them are precisely the  
same as the others, they are probably  
equally afflicted.

#### ROYALTY QUILTS LONDON

King George and Family at Sandring-  
ham For Indefinite Period

Virtually all the members of the  
British royal family departed from  
London for Sandringham for a stay  
the duration of which is not an-  
nounced. Queen Mother Alexandra  
and Princess Victoria left the capital  
on a special train, shortly to be fol-  
lowed by another special train bearing  
King George, Queen Mary and  
Princess Mary and Prince Albert and  
John.

A great crowd assembled at the  
station to give their majesties an en-  
thusiastic reception, while the sol-  
diers guarding the depot gave the  
royal salute.

#### TWO NEW HAVEN DIRECTORS RESIGN

Two more directors—William Skin-  
ner and Morton F. Plant—of the New  
York, New Haven and Hartford Rail-  
road company, resigned at a meet-  
ing of the board of directors at New  
York.

#### SUNK WITH HER CREW

Russian Cruiser Pallada Torpedoed by  
a German Submarine

An official communication issued at  
Petrograd announced that on Oct. 11  
the Russian armored cruiser Pallada  
was torpedoed in the Baltic sea by a  
German submarine and sank with all  
her crew.

The Pallada carried a complement  
of 568 men. She measured 443 feet  
and had a displacement of 7750 tons.  
Her speed was 22 knots. With the  
Admiral Makarov and the Bayan she  
constituted a group of cruisers known  
as the "Ivanov class." The Pallada  
carried two 8-inch guns, eight 6-  
inch guns, 22 12-pounders and four  
3-pounds. In addition to torpedo  
tubes. She was laid down in 1905.

#### OUR ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

No Direct Peace Move Will Be Made  
by United States

Various reports about efforts of the  
Washington government to set on foot  
peace negotiations between the warr-  
ing European nations were set at  
rest by President Wilson, who said  
he had made no direct peace repre-  
sentations to any of the powers since  
his first note tendering the good offices  
of the United States.

President Wilson gave assurances  
that American merchants trading in  
Europe would have the government  
back of them to the limit of their  
rights, and that he did not expect  
that there would be any interference  
on the part of the nations at war.

#### A GENERAL SURVEY OF THE WAR IN EUROPE

Portugal has not yet declared war  
against Germany, but it was learned  
in official quarters in London that a  
partial mobilization of Portuguese  
troops has been ordered.

It is added that Portugal is prepar-  
ing for all eventualities, and that  
it participates in the war it will  
be on the side of Great Britain.

According to dispatches received in  
London from Loanda, martial laws  
have been proclaimed throughout the  
Portuguese Congo.

It has been decided to transfer the  
Belgian government to France, in order  
that it may have full liberty of  
action. The foregoing was an-  
nounced officially in Bordeaux.

Several Belgian ministers, accom-  
panied by a group of officials, left  
Ostend for Havre, where the French  
government has prepared temporary  
offices for them. King Albert remains  
at the head of the Belgian army.

The only notice of the arrival of  
hostile aircraft in the mouth of the  
Thames and Medway, says the mayor of  
Gravesend, Eng., in a proclamation,  
will be the firing of guns from the  
defenses. The notice adds:

"Persons seeking to gratify their  
curiosity will do so at their own risk.  
When firing is heard the people  
should immediately take shelter in  
the lower rooms or cellars of their  
buildings."

The taking of Antwerp has made  
the deepest of impressions in Ber-  
lin, because it was considered one of  
the strongest fortifications in Europe.  
For the first time in several weeks  
flags are flying on public edifices and  
other buildings in the German capital.

That one of the most modern for-  
tresses should be taken in eleven  
days is considered without a parallel  
in war history, especially since it  
was not necessary to invest Antwerp.  
Military experts assert that the ex-  
perience at this city marks a new era  
in military operations as related to  
fortified positions.

The Bordeaux correspondent of the  
London Times has sent the following  
dispatch:

"In official circles here it is recog-  
nized that the fall of Antwerp may  
prolong the war. The Germans are  
certain to fortify the fort, which  
will become a base for Zeppelin at-  
tacks against the British coast. And  
yet it is obvious that under the pres-  
ent conditions the Germans cannot re-  
capture the city by way of the Scheldt  
river."

"According to reports from Brus-  
sels, the siege of Antwerp cost the  
Germans heavily. As early as last  
Thursday five trains of forty wagons  
each left with wounded for Aix."

A score of bombs, launched on dif-  
ferent quarters of Paris by two Ger-  
man aviators, killed three civilians  
and injured fourteen others. The  
damage to property was small.

A dispatch from Vienna confirms a  
previous report that the Austrian  
army in Galicia has been placed under  
the control of the German staff, des-  
pite the opposition of Emperor Francis Joseph.

A message from Vienna announces a  
sudden outbreak of Asiatic cholera  
in most violent form, at Tarnow, in  
Galicia. Forty cases, the message  
says, are reported.

"This war is costing the country  
155 a second, day and night," said  
Sidney Webb, well known as a politi-  
cal economist, in a lecture at the  
London school of economics and  
political science, of which he was the  
principal founder.

#### SHIPPING IS HALTED

Panama Canal Is Closed to Traffic by  
Serious Slide

A serious slide in the Culebra cut  
has interrupted completely traffic  
through the Panama canal. Several  
ships that are now in the canal are  
unable to complete their passage.

The trouble occurred on the east  
side of the canal north of Gold Hill.  
A large mass of trap rock mixed with  
loose earth sloughed into the channel.  
Colonel Goethals declared he was  
unable to say when the channel again  
would be navigable. The debris now  
virtually fills the channel to the west  
bank, and the bottom of the channel  
also is being forced up by the weight  
along the east bank.

Gould Gets \$1,200,000 Verdict

A verdict in favor of Edwin Gould

## KING CHARLES'

## SUDDEN DEATH

Ruler of Roumania Succumbs

#### After Very Short Illness

#### HAD FRICTION WITH CABINET

Member of House of Hohenzollern  
Balked in Attempt to Ally Import-  
ant Balkan State With Germany—  
Had Long and Very Active Career  
as Prince and King

King Charles of Roumania died at  
Bucharest after a short illness. Death  
was not generally expected.

It is suggested that anxiety caused  
by the present European war and the  
possibility of Roumania becoming in-  
volved on one side or the other had  
much to do with hastening the end.  
During the last two weeks the king  
had several sharp interviews with his  
cabinet, who opposed his views as to  
the course Roumania should take.

President Wilson gave assurances  
that American merchants trading in  
Europe would have the government  
back of them to the limit of their  
rights, and that he did not expect  
that there would be any interference  
on the part of the nations at war.

King Charles was a member of the  
House of Hohenzollern. At the be-  
ginning of the war he was inclined to  
side with Germany and Austria-Hungary,  
and was reported as ready to cast his lot with these countries, but  
such a course encountered strong op-  
position in Roumania, and particularly  
in the legislature.

The succession to the throne of  
Roumania in the event of the king  
remaining childless was settled by the  
constitution upon his older brother, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. Leopold  
renounced his rights in favor of his son, Prince Wilhelm, who in turn in 1888 renounced his rights in  
favor of his brother, Prince Ferdinand, who was born in 1865.

King Charles was a member of the  
House of Hohenzollern. At the be-  
ginning of the war he was inclined to  
side with Germany and Austria-Hungary,  
and was reported as ready to cast his lot with these countries, but  
such a course encountered strong op-  
position in Roumania,

## DALLES OF THE ST. CROIX.

Its Quaintly Shaped Rocks Formed by Plunging Waters.

At Taylors Falls, the terminus of the Taylor Falls branch of the Northern Pacific railway, the dalles of the St. Croix form a most interesting feature. The St. Croix river here tumbles over a bed of trap rock. The theory of its production is that a great outburst of lava was overwhelmed by a glacier. This very hard rock has been weathered into a great many quaint and curious shapes, and the vertical cliffs of from one to three hundred feet in height form a little canyon where the water is very deep.

Among the quaintly shaped rocks are the Devil's chair and Pulpit rock, in proximity to each other. These are on the Minnesota side of the river, and the trains pass beside them. On the Wisconsin side of the river is a remarkable profile rock. It is known as "the Old Man of the Dalles" and has a resemblance to the profile of George Washington. Minnesota and Wisconsin have set aside the land bordering the river as an international park.

Among the interesting features of the place are the eastern-like holes, known geologically as potholes. These range from one and one-half feet in diameter and six feet in depth to ten feet in diameter and ninety or a hundred feet deep. These potholes indicate the presence of former rapids high above the present surface of the water. The stream by its great eroding power and carrying pebbles and stones in its circular movement slowly excavated these potholes.—Exchange.

## ANCIENT FOOTWEAR.

And the Old Ceremony of Baring the Feet at Worship.

The India Hindus and Mussulmans alike wear both sandals and shoes (slippers) and the latter boots also. The sandal (the word is Persian) was evidently the original covering for the feet over all southern and eastern Asia, while the shoe was probably introduced into India by the Persians, Afghans and Mongols, together with the "tip tilted" (Bilite and Etruscan) boot.

Both are usually made in India of leather, but never of pigskin, and, while the shoes are always colored red or yellow, the boots are generally brightly patterned, both among the upper classes being also richly embroidered in gold and silver and variegated silk thread and with bangles, bugles and seed pearls after the manner of the ancient Persian boots represented on Greek vases.

But, of however rare and costly elaboration, the invariable rule is to remove them after entering a private house just when stepping on to the mat or carpet on which the visitor takes his seat. They must be cast off, the right boot or shoe first, before the worshiper enters a temple or mosque, and it is still regarded as an absolute profanation to attempt to enter either fully shod.—Westminster Gazette.

## Kid Gloves.

The majority of the fine kid gloves used in this country are imported from France. The superiority of French kid gloves over all others according to an importer, is due above all to the perfection of the skins, the kids being reared in villages by poor peasants who own only a few goats and therefore take great care of them.

Another reason is that in France one workman takes the prepared skin and manipulates it himself right up to the finished glove. In Germany, on the contrary, division of labor is extensive and great factories turn out in two or three hours what requires two days' labor on the part of the French workman.

The best kid gloves still come from France, but the factories of Stuttgart are a formidable rival.—New York World.

## Woolwich Arsenal.

Woolwich arsenal owed its establishment to an explosion which took place at a foundry in Moorfields. Until 1716 the government obtained its ordnance from "private" manufacturers, but in that year the explosion decided it to build a foundry of its own, and Woolwich, already famous as a naval station, was chosen as the site. Woolwich was only a small fishing village until the sixteenth century, when Henry VIII laid the foundations of its prosperity by making it the royal dockyard.—London Chronicle.

## Bows in Warfare.

The bow is first seen depicted on Egyptian monuments about 2000 B. C. Its form then did not differ greatly from that in use among boys at the present day. It was used in European warfare as late as 1640 and was deemed quite as effective as the arquebus then employed.

## White Crowned Sparrows.

Caterpillars, beetles, ants, wasps, bugs and black olive scales make up only a small amount of the food of the white crowned sparrow. Like most of its family, it is a seed eater by preference, and weed seeds comprise about 75 per cent of its total foods.

## So It May.

She was a beautiful woman—and his wife. But one night, getting home late and having some excited conversation with her in the hall, he said to himself:

"A thing of beauty may be a jar forever."

## The Pipe of War.

There is hardly a country in the world where the pipe is not smoked in one form or another. In many villages of the northwest provinces of India are to be found potash hooks for the use and comfort of travelers. Every one has heard of the North American's pipe of peace. General Braddock's pipe smoking was of a very different character. He appointed a man to the post of "pipe master," whose duty it was to fill a long clay pipe and hand it to the general before every engagement. Braddock would then enjoy a few puffs, give back the pipe and gallop into the firing line.

## A KN Carson Incident.

Kit Carson received his only severe wound when he was twenty-three years old, and in especially honorable fashion. The Blackfeet Indians had rushed a herd of horses and run away with most of it. After a sharp pursuit through the snow by thirty of the trappers the thieves were overtaken and a parley held. The Blackfeet argued that they thought they were robbing their enemies, the Shakes, and not their "friends," the Americans. This was only a ruse, and after the savages had lordly manner, had brought out five of the poorest horses and offered them in full settlement the council broke up in a general rush for weapons. The fight was from behind trees and rocks. One of the trappers had trouble with the lock of his gun. Carson saw the difficulty and quickly changed his aim from his particular adversary to the one that was threatening his companion. The shot saved the man's life, but Carson received a bullet in his left shoulder. This wound, added to the inferior numbers of the trappers, forced them to withdraw without attaining their end.—Kit Carson Days.

## Railway Travel in Germany.

Prose of railway travelling facilities in Germany is given by Miss Norma Lorimer in her book, "By the Waters of Germany."

"Although we were only traveling third class we had little tables to eat at, and the upholstered seats were wide and well adapted to suit the comfort of women." \* \* \* I was thankful on that hot day that the seat was free from any kind of upholstering and for the fresh air installation, which is fixed in the roof, along with the electric light. One of the other good points about German railway traveling is that stewardess attends to the comfort of the passengers on board just as a ship's stewardess does at sea. She takes up the carriages after messy meals have been eaten from baskets \* \* \* until it is no difficult matter to arrive at the end of a long day's journey in almost as dustless and fresh a condition as one started out."

## How Bodies Fail.

Answering the question, "Why is it that failing bodies in the air manage to reach a spot directly below them if the earth is in continual motion?" Edgar Landon Larkin, in the New York American, says:

"They do not fall on a spot exactly below the point where released and let fall. Go up to the center of the dome of the capitol at Washington, or center of interior of the Washington monument, and drop an absolutely round ball in absolutely still air, and it will strike the floor slightly to the east of the precise vertical. The earth revolves from west to east, therefore down and top of monument traverse wider circles than do their bottoms, hence move faster. The ball, having motion of starting point, falls to the east of base—vertical point. True of all points on earth except at poles."

## Early Use of Tin.

The tin used in the composition of bronzes from Assyria was probably obtained from Phoenicia, and it is believed that this was exported 3,000 years ago from the British Isles.

The Assyrians appear to have made an extensive use of this metal, and the degree of perfection which the making of bronze had then reached clearly shows that they must have been long experienced in the use of it. They appear to have received what they used from the Phoenicians. Some think the Celtic tribes were acquainted with this metal previously to the arrival of the Phoenicians upon those shores.

It is said that the Phoenicians were indebted to the Tyrian Hercules for their trade in tin.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## Glycerin's Discovery.

The first announcement of his discovery of glycerin was made by Karl Wilhelm Scheele, a Swedish chemist, in 1777. The inventor described the substance as "the sweet principle of fats" and named it celusin. Later investigations by Chevreuil, Berthelot and many other chemists resulted in the perfecting of the glycerin which is now so largely used in manufactures, medicine and the arts. Scheele made many other important discoveries, including tartaric acid, chlorine and baryta. He discovered arsenurated hydrogen and the green color still known as "Scheele's green."

## A Brave Man Needed.

"I don't know what we're going to do for dinner, Jack." I asked cook to kill one of the chickens and she said she simply couldn't."

"Well, I'd rather starve than do it myself, but we might call on our next door neighbor. He belongs to the National guard."—Harper's Weekly.

## Debt.

"Debt is a terrible thing. Nothing annoys me more than debts."

"I didn't know you owed anything."

"I don't; I refer to what other people owe me."—Boston Transcript.

## The Usual Way.

"Do you keep servants?"

"No. We are like all other bosses-keepers in that respect. We hire servants, but do not succeed in keeping them."—Houston Post.

## A Query.

If a man gets up just after the day breaks can he be said to have a whole day before him?—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Explaining an Ancient Episode.

"George Washington did not hesitate to tell the true story of how the cherry tree got chopped."

"Yes," replied the man who had testified in an investigation. "George was pretty smart. He knew how to get immunity."—Washington Star.

## Faint Praise.

"Is the boy trustworthy?"

"I consider him so. I'd trust him as far as I could see him. Of course I'm mighty nearsighted."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## TOWER OF LONDON.

It Once Had a Menagerie With a Mysterious Orange Outang.

It is not generally known that until the year 1821 there was a menagerie of wild beasts in the Tower of London. In his book, "London Recollections," gives some of his experiences in Albion.

Mr. Woodville wanted a certain man

## A Foulish Bon.

R. Catay Woodville, in his book, "London Recollections," gives some of his experiences in Albion.

Mr. Woodville wanted a certain man to come and cook for him on a journey. The man was doubtful whether he could leave his mother, who was very old and infirm, but he said he would try to follow Mr. Woodville in a day or so. Eventually he arrived, and Mr. Woodville asked what arrangements he had made about his mother.

"He replied," says Mr. Woodville, "that the old woman was very decrepit and that she could not last long. I knew all that, but I wanted to know what he had done for her during his absence. He went on telling me how hard it was to get a living until at last I got impatient. Then he told me quite calmly that as his mother was so old and useless he had thought it best to poison her and that he had stopped behind, as a good son should, to bury her buried properly."

Mr. Woodville adds that the man was such a liar that he didn't believe he had done anything of the sort, though he was quite capable of it.

## Tea Drinking in Russia.

It is not correct to say that Russians like their tea without sugar; on the contrary, they usually take several big lumps. The peasants bite pieces of the sugar instead of putting it into the glass. A slice of lemon is usually, though not always, put in the glass; but orange, jam, bits of apple and even strawberries, when in season, are very popular substitutes and make a drink which most people would consider unusually nasty. Hostesses who wish to be quite comic in fact in this matter should note that Russian tea must be served to ladies in cups, not glasses; gentlemen drink it from glasses with silver or plated holders. The long-handled spoon used for stirring the tea is left in the glass, and to manipulate it properly while drinking requires some little dexterity. Failing the glass holder, a saucer may be used, and in less exalted circles it is permissible, and even customary, to drink the tea from the saucer.

## Break Only the Best.

They were preparing to move, and the mistress herself was packing the china. She had reached a set of bread and butter plates in which she particularly delighted—a simple white and gold pattern of exquisite fineness—and one was missing. She hunted through the kitchen and half empty pantry and as a last resort unpacked a neatly closed box she had just finished. She thought of asking Delphine, the faithful old maid, but the effort required to make her hear seemed too great.

Delphine, however, whose keen eyes missed nothing, when she saw her mistress on the point of losing her patience came over to her and explained: "I'll have to tell you now. I broke one o' them things yester day. I don't break anything very often, but when I do it's something of some consequence"—New York Sun.

## Plant Protection.

Many plants are equipped with wonderful weapons for their defense. The thorns of the rose bush, bramble and gorse prevent cows and horses from eating them, as well as keep off snails and slugs.

Cactus plants have a formidable array of prickles and daggers. The plant known as the Spanish bayonet is armed with taper pointed spears that have filelike edges.

Some plants, such as the ragged robin, have sticky stems covered with fine hairs, to which insects stick if they climb up to try to steal the honey. The sun spurge has a poisonous juice which kills insects while the poisonous properties of the deadly nightshade are well known. The bracken fern has such a bitter taste that cows and sheep will not touch it.

## An Immense Help.

A society woman at a tea in Newport praised the toiletts of a Baltimore girl.

"She dresses exquisitely," said the guest, who dressing exquisitely herself, is an admirable judge. "Her hats, her shoes, her costume—it's all exquisite."

"And I like to see her take such pains with her appearance," the guest added. "It is wise. For a girl can't help her looks, but her looks can help her."—Exchange.

## Her Sympathy.

Oki Gentleman (who had just finished reading an account of a shipwreck with loss of passengers and all hands)—"Hal! I am sorry for the poor sailors that were drowned. Oki Lady! Sailors! It isn't the sailors; it's the passengers I am sorry for. The sailors are used to it."—New York Globe.

## Manhattan Island.

Manhattan Island is bounded on the north by the Harlem ship canal (formerly Spuyten Duyvil creek), on the east by the Harlem and the East rivers, on the south by New York upper bay and on the west by the Hudson river. Its area is twenty-two square miles.

## Diplomacy.

"What did you tell your wife when you got home from the club last night?"

"I told her she was the sweetest woman in the world."—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Kindly Spirit.

Kitty—Jack says he loves me so much that he could die for me. Aunt Jane—Jack would do anything to escape work.—Boston Transcript.

To act with a purpose is what raises man above the brute.—Lessing.

## CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Sought

Beers the

Signature of

Chat H. Fletcher

## GIANT CENTIPEDES.

## A Foot Long and Armed With Forty Odd Poisonous Laden Claws.

Centipedes have nowhere a good reputation. Some of those in the tropics are terrible creatures indeed. The giant centipede of Trinidad and Venezuela is sometimes a foot long and can do very serious harm. Its foremost pair of feet are modified into supplementary jaws, which are fanglike and may inflict powerful bites. Furthermore, each has a poison gland at its base that sends into the wound a venom deadly to small creatures and very painful even to mankind.

Moreover, the sharp claw of each of the forty-one feet is poisonous likewise, so that when the animal crawls over the soft skin of the human arm it leaves a trail of red, inflamed spots. It is dangerous to knock the centipede off, for instantly the creature drives the claws more deeply into the flesh and sends a greater amount of venom into each puncture. It may also take hold with its jaws.

Tennyson's Uniform.

The late Sir Arthur Sullivan used to relate this reminiscence of Tennyson.

"The first time Tennyson came to dine at our house," said Sir Arthur, "the door was opened to him by a porter who had been with us many years and was like one of the family. He was fairly staggered by the appearance of the visitor, who always wore a deep, broad brimmed black felt hat and black cape, which made him look exactly like a conspirator in an Italian play. When the guests had departed the maid said to me:

"Was that really the great poet, Master Arthur? Well, he do wear clothes!"

"Of course," I replied with subtle irony, "all poets do. Besides, you forgot that he is a poet laureate."

"She hasn't forgotten it, for she had never known it. After a slight pause she said thoughtfully:

"What a queer uniform!"

## Duty First.

The carelessness of danger which characterizes certain soldiers does not always extend to the persons about them. The French marshal Bugeaud was once dictating very near a battlefield a letter to his secretary.

As the general spoke the words of his letter a bomb from the enemy's catapult fell just in front of the door of the tent. The general went on talking, but the secretary seized his paper and half rose from his seat.

"Why are you stopping?" asked the marshal.

"The boom!" gasped the secretary.

"Have I said anything about a boom?"

"No—but—the boom—the bomb!"

"Now, what?" said the marshal impatiently, "has the bomb got to do with the letter I am dictating to you? Go on with your writing."

He resumed his dictation.

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# RED DEATH OF WAR SCARED BY A FISH

Tragic Fate of Maximilian at the Hands of the Mexicans.

## HIS PENALTY FOR FAILURE.

The Atonement of Blood—How It Was Consummated and How the Vengeance of the Victor Was satisfied—Cruelty of the Unfortunate Prince.

No more tragic incident is recorded in history than the execution of Maximilian. Half a century ago a younger brother of the Emperor Francis Joseph was sent to rule Mexico. Together with his wife, he sat upon the frail throne, even then tottering. How he failed is another story, but when he was taken prisoner he prepared himself for death—the red death of war.

In a volume written some years ago Major John N. Edwards pictures graphically the closing hours of the tall, handsome prince who would be king as follows:

The morning broke fair and white in the sky, and at 6:30 o'clock three carriages drew up in front of the main gate of the convent of Capuchins. The bells rang in all the steeples, there were soldiers everywhere, and long lines of glittering steel that rose and fell in yet the soft, sweet hush of the morning.

In the first carriage got Maximilian and Father Sorin, a priest. In the second carriage there came Miramon and his priest. In the third Mejia and his. Then the solemn cortège started. \* \* \* All the people were in the street. On the faces of the multitude there were evidences of genuine and unaffected sorrow. Some among the crowd lifted their hats as the victims passed along, some turned away their heads and wept, and some, even among the soldiers and amid the hostile ranks of the Liberals, fell upon their knees and wept.

The place of surrender was to be the place of execution. Northwest of the city a mile or more the Hill of the Bells (El Cerro de las Campanas) upreared itself. It was inclosed on three sides by 10,000 soldiers of all arms, leaving the rear or uncovered side resting upon a wall.

It was 7:30 o'clock when the carriages halted at the place of execution. Maximilian was the first to alight. He stepped proudly down, took a handkerchief from his pocket and his hat from his head and beckoned for one of his Mexican servants to approach. The man came.

"Take these," the emperor said. "They are all I have to give."

The faithful Indian took them, kissed them, cried over them, fell upon his knees a few moments in prayer to the good God for the good master and strode a hero.

In front of the dead wall three crosses had been deeply embedded in the ground. On each side was a placard bearing the name of the victim to be immolated there. That upon the right was where the emperor was to be shot, that in the center was Miramon, that upon the left for the grim old stolid and fighter Mejia.

Maximilian walked firmly to his place. The three men embraced each other three times. To Mejia he said:

"We will meet in heaven."

Mejia bowed, smiled and laid his hand upon his heart.

To Miramon he said:

"Brave men are respected by sovereigns. Permit me to give you the plaudits of honor."

As he said this he took Miramon gently by the arm and led him to the center cross, embracing him for the last time.

Eusebedo was not on the ground. An ad-de-camp, however, brought permission for each of the victims to deliver a farewell address. The emperor spoke briefly. Miramon drew from his pocket a small piece of paper and read.

When Miramon had ceased reading Maximilian placed his hand on his breast, threw up his head and cried in a singularly calm and penetrating voice, "Fire!"

Eighteen muskets were discharged as one musket. Mejia and Miramon died instantly. Four bullets struck the emperor, three in the left and one in the right breast. Three of these bullets passed entirely through his body, coming out high up on the left shoulder; the other remained embedded in the right lung. The emperor fell a little sideways and upon his right side, exclaiming almost gently and sadly:

"Oh, hombre, hombre! Oh, man! Oh, man!"

He was not yet dead. A soldier went up close to him and fired into his stomach. The emperor moved slightly as if still sensible to pain. Another came out of the firing party and, putting the muzzle of his musket up close to his breast, shot him firmly through the heart.

The tragedy was ended. Mexican vengeance was satisfied; the soul of the unfortunate prince was with its God, and until the Judgment day the blood of one who was too young and too gentle to die will cry out from the ground even as the blood of Abel.

Sugar as Food. With the temperature 62 below zero Eusebedo and his men, in their arctic exploration, in marching took two or three lumps of sugar each every two hours. Within ten minutes of eating these they could feel the heat going through their bodies.

Life is not just and amusement; life is not even enjoyment. Life is hard labor.—Turgenev.

When the Long "A" Was Abolished. In the latter part of February, 1800, a London publisher instituted a trifling though welcome improvement in printing. His name was Bell, later the founder of the well known Weekly Messenger, and at the date mentioned he caused to be submitted the short for the long "A" in the setting of certain works he produced. His example was generally followed a year or two later, St. James' Gazette.

## Or Maybe It Was a New Species of Inland Sea Monster.

## A VISION IN RED EAGLE LAKE.

It Couldn't Have Been a Dream, the Angler Admits That, Nor a Bear, Nor a Shark, Though It Did Look Like a Dog, but Anyhow and Luckily It Got Away.

In camp on Red Eagle lake in the Glacier National Park, devoured by mosquitoes as big as cultures, as fierce as tigers and as numerous as drops of water in the Pacific ocean!

This is a bad beginning for a fish story. The language seems to suggest that the narrator has already become unreliable. As a matter of fact, phrases which are strictly accurate may be palpably misleading.

The language of hyperbole is needed to present an adequate picture. Perhaps the mosquitoes are not quite so big or fierce or numerous as stated, but they seem to be.

But to the fish story. And the language of vivid metaphor shall be laid aside. What follows is fact—undorned, unexaggerated fact. I could not have dreamed it. I cannot even now that I have begun to put pen to paper hope to tell it in such a way as to bring the scene with realizing exactness before the eye of my brother anglers.

It was evening. I was on the lake alone in my little canvas boat. The fishing had been good. I was returning to camp satisfied. The snick of fish, my fishing kit, discarded tackle, the net, etc., lying at the bottom of the boat, it seemed safer to leave the rod to poke out over the stern, the flies trailing the water—out of mischief, as I thought, where they could not get tangled with my trout.

So I rowed along gently, happy. In the slumber I had accomplished and wishing my friends had been with me to do their share. And the rod shot over the stern of the boat before my very eyes!

I had the presence of mind not to make a forward dart and grab for it as it disappeared. Such a violent movement would undoubtedly have collapsed my collapsible boat. I sat in speechless amazement, too startled for thought.

And then close by a mighty splashing and plunging. I turned and saw on the top of the water something swimming, a red brown head and shoulders. I was frightened. It was so huge.

I thought of a bear, of a shark, and stories of sea monsters flashed through my mind. The thing was swimming slowly. What I could see of it looked for all the world like the head of a magnificent St. Bernard dog I used to own.

Then I came to myself. I realized that this was a fish of a species not known to me and of an incredible, unheard of size. He had taken my fly, had hooked himself on to the rod which he had dragged overboard and was swimming slowly because he was drawing it along the bottom of the lake.

I chased him. He dived, came up again with a splashing like that of an elephant in a pond and smashed down again. Almost I could keep up with him, so slowly did he swim and so much time did he waste in his frantic efforts to get free.

If I had been able to row properly,

facing in a direction opposite to the one in which I was moving, I believe I could have overtaken him. But I needed to keep my eye on him, and so had to backwater with the oars, losing power at every stroke. I was thinking slowly. I was still too stunned to think normally. I was puzzled by the fact that such a monster did not break my frail tackle in a moment. There was no resistance so long as the forty yards of line continued to runwad the rod to move easily through the water.

As often as be swung over and dropped down on the six foot leader it simply yielded beneath him. Five times he rose, and the fifth time I was quite near him. It seemed to be anything from four feet to six feet long. I have at home a muskellunge which I caught five years ago in the St. Lawrence river. He weighed thirty-two pounds and measures forty-seven inches. This fellow was much bigger and more terrifying. And I have no other means of guessing at his size and weight.

Then with the sixth leap and dive something gave, and the monster was seen no more. I rowed slowly back to camp actually unversed by the adventure. Literally—and he who will may laugh at me—I felt afraid to be alone in the falling evening light, alone on a piece of water inhabited by such creatures as the one who had pursued me and whom I had pursued.

I was glad to hear the friendly bark of my guide from the landing place or logs which we had constructed, to see the glare of the campfire and to sniff the smell of supper. Then I reckoned up my loss—rod, \$35; a reel, \$17.50, and a four dollar line—nearly \$60 worth of property at the bottom of Red Eagle lake!—Rev. C. F. Abed, D. D., LL. D., in New York American.

### Parlor Tricks.

Bill—Did you ever take part in any parlor magic? Jill—Oh, yes that's how my wife hypnotized me into marrying her.—Yonkers Statesman.

If you wish to reach the highest begin at the lowest.—Syrus.

You Rarely Are Idle. I guess it is nothing more than idle rumor.

Idle? I guess not. It is the busiest old rumor that ever happened.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Addresses at the Celebration of the One hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of Brown University.

Abstract of University Sermon by President W. H. P. Faunce, D. D., LL. D., Brown University delivered Sunday Oct. 11, 1914. The University sermon delivered by President Faunce in the historic First Baptist Meeting House this afternoon was the first event of the week which is to be devoted to the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the founding of Brown University. From the impulse which led to the founding of the colonial colleges in America, Dr. Faunce passed to religious faith and devotion to public service, the changed conditions which they face to-day.

"Is the arrival?" he asked, "worthy of the high hope with which the vessel sailed? Into what have our colleges come, either deliberately or unwillingly?"

It is a serious matter that the college which started amid national poverty have come into an era of ever-expanding national wealth. The colleges have grown with the country, they represent, and change of size often means substantial change of quality and ideal. If Socrates in his ironic mood were to visit us, he would say once again: "How many things there are I do not need!" Certainly the institutions that were once tested by poverty are now being tested by a luxurious civilization around them. In the last ten years probably as many students in American colleges have been denominated by the automobile as by alcohol. The dazzling attractions of a luxury-loving age constitute the greatest possible danger to American education. And our teachers are also being tested. We are tempted to forget that the greatest discoveries have sometimes come out of the shabbiest apology for an intellectual workshop.

The colonial college has also come into a new understanding of the search for truth. Knowledge was conceived as a deposit to be handed down. Devotion to research is one of the deepest and purest passions of the human spirit. It is the flame which must burn forever on the altar of the university.

The colleges are also coming into a deeper and broader interpretation of the Christian faith. If we were shut up in the cabin of an ocean steamer with the founders of our colleges, we should find those men speaking in another vocabulary, dwelling in a thought world largely shaped by John Milton and John Bunyan, innocent of all we now mean by scientific method. But we are forever united with them in purpose, in intellect and spiritual ideal.

The University in thus declaring its adherence to the Christian religion does not and cannot subscribe to any human creed. The true Christian college must be autonomous, as were all the nine colleges founded before the Revolution. But just because it is autonomous it realizes its solemn responsibility for promoting the Christian ideal. This Christian idealism humanizes all study and makes it vital.

We see today the Christian ideal antagonized, if not suppressed, by both sections of the modern world—by the perverted philosophy of force, by the arrogant militarism of Europe, by theories that would base all national greatness on dreadnoughts and battleships. But it cuts at a time when civilization itself is shaken by adherence to shallow philosophies and belated ideals, —it urges to bow in new allegiance to the idealism of the fathers, which gave freedom and vigor to the colonial college and to American life. It is ours to affirm again our faith in the spiritual meaning of the world. Then all the future of our colleges shall be a progressive entrance into the unfolding thought and purpose of God.

Abstract of address by President Isaac Sharpless, Sc. D., LL. D., of Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania. Delivered Monday October 12, 1914.

### QUAKER IDEALS IN EDUCATION.

Providence, Rhode Island, October 12, 1914. At the Brown Anniversary exercises this afternoon, which were devoted to the subject of Religious Education, President Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College spoke on "Quaker Ideals in Education."

"There are certain features of early Quakerism," he said, "which it might be unwise to instill into our college system to-day." They early opposed duels, lotteries, slavery and war.

If the colleges are educating the leaders of thought and method, might they not find it profitable to approach the new schemes of reform in the manner of the Quakers' quiet assemblies, with mind and heart open to suggestions from the upper as well as the lower sources?

"Then these early Friends were preachers of literal truthfulness. Who will deny that our system of higher education needs something of this tonic?" Even the nomenclature is corrupted. "University, of ancient and honorable history may now be held by the meanest and most dishonest private adventure school. Catalogues of little colleges claim 'Our reputation for educational efficiency is world wide.'

"Then the early Friends had a strong testimony to democracy, that condition where every youth has equal opportunity to develop the best that is in him. It may have been weakness of our school system of all grades that the really first rate, strong youth has been neglected on the supposition that he could take care of himself, forgetting that though he may not need stimulation he may need direction; though not constant coaching yet perhaps wise incentive to make the best of a great opportunity.

"The bases of real collegiate success must lie, in the field of thought, in spiritual and intellectual liberty, and in the field of morals in honesty, sincerity and simplicity, both of the individual and the institution. The group which can bring these about whatever its name is true to the best ideals of higher education, and the group which in the past has most effectively preached and practiced them deserves well at our hands."

"Yet the early Quakers were not greatly concerned for education. While not discarding either the Church or the Book, they denied the absolute necessity of external authority. The incentive which led to the foundation of Harvard, Yale and Princeton and to a lesser extent some of the other Colonial Colleges was the education of the ministry. As the Quaker ministry did not need a theological education and as they had thrown the definite distinction between ministers and laymen, refusing to admit priests offices in their ministers as a class, there seemed no vital need for Quaker Colleges and there were none till 1833."

"The Friends had a large place in the political and social life of the Colony of Rhode Island. For a century they were continuously in high office and during

this time they held the Governorship for 33 terms. It is not strange, therefore, that when Brown University was founded, the Friends were accorded a place on its governing board. The Revolutionary war practically ended Quaker influences in politics.

Abstract of address by President Edgar Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D., of the Southern Theological Seminary, Louisville, Ky. Delivered Monday Oct. 12, 1914.

### BAPTISTS AND EDUCATION.

At the Brown Anniversary exercises this afternoon, which were devoted to the subject of Religious Education, President Edgar Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D., of the Southern Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky, spoke on "Baptists and Education."

"Perhaps no need is greater among us," he said, "than that our educational ideals shall become articulate and clear. To this end, it is important to define it in relation to human progress in general and those universal principles which lie at the heart of modern civilization."

"There are two aspects of the Baptist conception of religion which supply us with a key to the true rationale of their view of education. One of these I may fitly describe as the severity and the other as the glory of the Baptist conception of religion. By severity I mean the reduction of those things which have served as props but do not belong to the essence of the religious life. It is a natural instinct of man to lean outward upon ecclesiastical authorities. Baptists have ever insisted upon individual responsibility and upon democracy in the life of the church.

"Now, it requires little reflection to correlate this severity and simplicity of the religious ideal with the necessity for education. It is clear that if there is to be no human mediator, then there must be a very intelligent and competent worshipper. And if grace does not come through physical channels, it is clear that the mental and spiritual powers must be highly trained. If, for example, the 'real presence' is not a fact in the realm of matter, it must become a fact in the realm of spirit. If, again, we are to be a creaseless people, we must not become a people drifting without rudder and without ballast. To do without blinding creeds must not mean an inarticulate and incompetent intellectual life. It means rather capacity for conviction, and steadfastness without the necessity for leading strings. And surely, if we are to reject outward authority, we require the highest degree of intellectual and spiritual competency in the individual and in the church. This is very briefly and partially what I mean by the severity of the Baptist conception of religion."

"We glance now at the glory of that conception which equally demands an education as the necessary instrument for its expression. I mention three elements as constituting essentially the glory of the Baptist ideal of religion. First, the intrinsic worth of man as man. Second, the direct relation of the soul to God. This is the germinal principle of individualism, of democracy, and of a just social order. This leads to the third element in the glory of the Baptist ideal of religion, viz., its view of man's capacity for God and truth. Here we have at once the mother principle of all true education: man's capacity for God and truth and the corresponding need for all realms of truth to enable him to realize himself."

"True education is progressive adjustment of man to the universe and to God. It is the unfolding of all man's powers in response to all the manifold wealth of truth and life in the universe around him. These principals help us to understand our failures and our successes. We have been right in insisting upon the direct action of God's Spirit in conversation, but wrong in so far as we have not provided instruction adequate for a strong foundation and a stable superstructure of intelligence. We have been right in failing sometimes to restrain the impulse and guide it to wise ends. We have been wise in standing for Christian and denominational education, in order to make our proper contribution to the world, but wrong whenever we have failed to recognize the relation of our work to that of general education.

"For the future we must grasp more clearly and hold more firmly the immediate and vital connection between our spiritual life and our educational zeal. We must more adequately endow our schools of higher learning. We must no longer give to education a secondary place. We must correlate our education with our missionary enterprises in our denominational life and ministry. We must cultivate the educational ideal for the pulpit, as that ideal has been so well expounded by the distinguished president of this institution. We must not forget that all our enterprise and zeal will fail if their end unless anchored to education."

Abstract of historical address delivered by Mr. Justice Charles Evans Hughes, United States Supreme Court, October 11, 1914, at 10:30 A.M.

We pause with reverent retrospect as this institution of learning completes its third half-century of service. We linger for a moment to reconstruct the past; to fill the familiar scene with the officers and students of other days; to recognize, with grateful appreciation, the continuity of high-minded effort which has made Brown University a vital force in State and Nation.

At the beginning of the sixth decade of the eighteenth century there were six colleges in the American colonies. They had few students, and very slender resources. In curriculum, they were narrow; in the government of students, paternal; in inspiration and abiding influence, powerful. To this little group Rhode Island College was added in the year 1764.

The plan of control was unique. There were to be twelve boys; eight Baptists, and the rest "indifferently of any or all Denominations." The President was to be a Baptist and one of the Fellows. The trustees were to be thirty-six in number; twenty-two Baptists, five Friends or Quakers, four Congregationalists and five Episcopalians.

I refer to these well-known facts to bring into clear relief their true import. These careful provisions were inserted not to gain a narrow partisan advantage, but to maintain a fair and equal chance.

During its first sixty-two years under President Faunce

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending notes to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:  
1. Name and date must be clearly given.  
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.  
3. Make all queries as brief as possible.  
4. In answering queries give the date of the paper, the letter number of the query and the name of the letter writer.  
5. Letters intended for publication must be written on blank笺头 and may be accompanied by the number of the query and signature.  
6. Direct all communications to  
Miss E. M. TILLEY,  
Newport Historical Society,  
Newport, R. I.

MAYDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.

## NOTES.

Rhode Island Chronology, by John Barber, Esq. Taken from manuscript of Dr. Henry F. Turner, now in possession of the Newport Historical Society.—E. M. T. Continued.

1812. Henry Plus Documents pub. Newport Mercury, Mar. 28.  
1812. Howell, Hon. David, Didn't Judge, vise D. Barnes, Dec.  
1812. Hooley, Wm., silversmith died June 7, age 72.  
1812. Hazard, Thos., Carder, M.D.  
Elizabeth Arnold of Thos. Jan. 8.  
1812. Hazard, Jonathan Easton, m'd Sarah Lawton of N. R. Aug. 16.  
May 1813. Hazlitt, Esq., died at S. C., a lawyer of confidential habits, age 40.  
1813. Huntington, David died Nov. 28, age 72 a merchant.  
1813. Hall, Deacon Benj. died May 1 age 70.  
1813. Hinds, Mary widow of Wm. (2) died May 1 age 65 Island of Jamaica.  
1813. Hoskins, Charles G. died June 12 age 82.  
1813. Howland, Ann widow of Wm. died Aug. age 81.  
1813. Holt, Sarah widow of Nath'l died Aug. age 83.  
1813. Hadwen, James died Aug. age 85.  
1813. Hudson, Capt. Thomas died Nov. age 40.  
1814. Heath, Gen'l. of Revs. died at Roxbury Jan. 21, age 77.  
1814. Hunter, Hon. Wm.'s Speech on Bounty Bill published in Newport Mercury Mar.  
1814. Hunter, Deborah widow of Dr. Wm. & Mother of Hon. Wm. Hunter died in London Oct. 16, 1813 age 73.

1814. Hartford Convention, Delegates from R. I. Daniel Lyman, (Nor.) 12 Samuel.  
1814. Ward, Benj. Hazard & Edward Manton.  
1814. Underhill, Hon. Wm. reelected Senator in Congress.  
1814. Hopkins, Dr. (Daniel) D. D. died at Salton Dec. 16 age 81, bro. of Dr. Sam'.  
1814. Harrison, Ann widow of Wm. died Jan. 22 age 79.  
1814. Hine, Mary of late Wm. died June 4 age 87.  
1814. Hull, Samuel died Aug. 29 age 81.  
1814. Holmes, Ann died Nov. 14, age 88.

## Queries.

782. BUSINESS—I would like to know the ancestors in this country of the Rev. Horace Bushnell, D. D., Congregationalist minister and author, of Hartford, Conn.—T. R.

783. WHIPPLE—I desire the American ancestry of General William Whipple, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.—M. B. S.

784. PARK—Can my person favor me with the ancestry of Rev. Roswell Pack, D. D., who was principal of a school, Christ Church Hall, Pomfret, Conn., about 1800?—H. M.

785. HANCOCK—Was there a Hancock book or pamphlet on the various branches of the Hancock's, compiled by John Hancock about 1816 to 1830?—T. A.

786. ACKER—I would like the ancestry of Benjamin Ackey, born about 1789 and died in Milford, Conn.—M. A.

787. THORPE, WHEELERS—Wanted ancestry of Mary Thorpe, born 1745, married Calvin Wheeler, June 3, 1768, at Redding, Conn.—H. L.

788. Information concerning the ancestry of the following named Rhode Island families of the eighteenth century will be gratefully appreciated:

1. SATURSBY—Stephen Salisbury, who married Cynthia (4) Wight (Sylvia) (3), Eleazar (2), John (1).  
2. WIGHT—Wight Lucy White, wife of Sylvanus (3) Wight and mother of Cynthia.

3. WESTCOTT—Levina Westcott, daughter of Peleg Westcott, wife of Elizur (2) Wight, and grandmother of Cynthia.

4. WIGHT—John Wight, father of Eleazar. Where did he come from and who was his wife?

5. WESTCOTT—Peleg Westcott, father of Levina. Who was his wife?

6. WHITMAN, KENYON—Stephen Whitman and his wife Lucretia Kenyon. Amy Tripp, who married Nathan Whitman, son of Stephen and Lucretia (Kenyon).

7. KNIGHT—Barzillai Knight, father of William Knight who married Judith Mathewson.

8. MATHEWS—Noah Mathewson, Esq., and his wife — Pierce.—M. L. V.

Democratic rallies are now in order.

Last night the faithful went to Block Island and tonight they are scheduled for Newport. The speakers here are to be Congressman O'Shaughnessy, Patrick H. Quinn, the Democratic candidate for Governor, Ernest Mowry, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Irving O. Hunt, the candidate for Attorney General.

The Supreme Court has decided that the ticket headed by Fred D. Thompson for Governor, is the only since pure progressive ticket in this State.

Steps are being taken to start the new Cafeteria Club on the top floor of the Tower Building.

A good man does good merely by living.—Bulwer.

EARN TITLE OF  
MIRACLE MEN

Braves Win Baseball Cham-pionship of World

## TAKE FOUR STRAIGHT GAMES

Famous Philadelphia Aggregation Completely Overshadowed by Team Which Was at Bottom of National League in July—Winners Carried Off Field on Shoulders of Fans

The Boston Braves won the baseball championship of the world. They defeated the Athletics, 3 to 1, and thus performed the unprecedented feat of winning a world series in four straight games. With this feat they earned more than ever their title of the Miracle Men.

Having risen from the bottom of the National league to that place between July and September, the great victory of the Braves is fitting climax to the most wonderful season a baseball team ever enjoyed.

Pitcheurs Rudolph and James got the credit for the quartet of victories. Both of Rudolph's were clean cut, his last coming Tuesday. James won a sensational game Saturday, holding the Athletics to two hits. He then got credit for Monday's game, defeating Tyler when the score was tied.

From start to finish the Braves have outshone, outgeneraled and outgamed the Athletics. Their talents overshadowed the famous \$100,000 field of Connie Mack completely.

Mack showed everything he had and lost. He relied on his veterans, Bender and Plank, in the first two games, and they fell. Then he turned to the youngsters, and such went down Monday and Shawkey and Peacock Tuesday.

The Braves were carried from the field on the shoulders of wildly cheering fans. The Athletics went away as quietly as possible. Thousands then jammed the field before the Braves' bench, giving rousing cheers for President Gatsney, Manager Stallings, Evers and Dowdy, the hitting heroes of the series, and other members of the team.

Stallings and Gatsney delivered short speeches. The Royal Rooters' band played "Tessie" and all Boston took the lid off.

Following are the official figures for attendance and gate receipts and their division for the four games of the series:

Attendance, 111,908.  
Receipts, \$228,739.  
National commission, \$22,513.90.  
Players' share, \$121,898.24.  
Cubs, \$81,266.16.

Each club's share, \$40,888.08.  
John E. Bruce, secretary of the national commission, has given out the following official figures of the amounts received by the players on each club:

Of the total players' receipts, 60 percent, or \$73,139.36, goes to the Boston men, or \$2708.88 for each of twenty-seven players.

Forty percent of the total players' receipts, or \$18,589.55, goes to the Philadelphia men, or \$1950.55 for each of twenty-five players.

UNSELFISH SAVAGES.

Generosity of the Semisavage Eskimos of Arctic Siberia.

Probably no more clanless—and unselfish—people exist than the natives of the arctic coast of Siberia, the lowest type of semisavage Eskimos. They are ever thinking of one another's welfare, and if one comes into possession of anything of value he never thinks of keeping it for himself, but calls the other members of the tribe to share with him. If a whale is taken or a polar bear, caribou or walrus is killed the meat is divided among all the igloo. Even during the hard winter, when there is a shortage of food, if a seal is brought in by some fortunate hunter the meat and blubber are equally distributed.

Four men from East Cape, the Siberian side of Bering strait, were taken aboard the whale ship Narwhal to make up the boat crews for whaling in the Arctic. All through the summer season they remained aboard the vessel, doing their share of the perils and wearisome work. When the vessel returned to East Cape on its way south the captain made a pile of deer, sugar, hard bread, coffee, tobacco, cartridges, needles and thread, tea, matches—everything dear to the Eskimo heart. It was their wages, and the Eskimos were proud of their wealth.

The walrus hide canoe came alongside, and the four men were taken ashore with their riches. At the water's edge every article was delivered to waiting hands, and when the men who had worked all summer for these necessities and luxuries started for their igloos they carried all they kept for themselves in their hands. They were almost as poor as they were when they started on the cruise, but the village was temporarily happy, and so were they.—Exchange.

BOMB IN CATHEDRAL

Two Persons Hurt and \$1000 Dam-age in New York Edifice

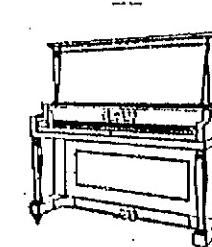
A bomb, made of dynamite encased in metal, exploded under a pew in famous St. Patrick's cathedral on Fifth Avenue, New York.

The damage amounted to about \$1000, the police said. Five persons were worshipping in St. Patrick's when the explosion occurred.

Mrs. Asa B. Kenner will return to Phenix, Arizona, in a few days to spend the winter.

A good man does good merely by living.—Bulwer.

"Meet me at Barney's"

19th Annual Sale  
Rented Pianos

If you buy a piano at this sale you save

\$40 to \$100

and get a practically new high grade piano

BARNEY'S  
Music Store.

Mortgagor's Sale of Real Estate.

To the interested parties of Nathaniel Church and all other persons interested in the premises:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in certain mortgages held by Nathaniel Church and others, and with the consent of the holder of the same, it is hereby sold and mortgaged, and for breach of the conditions contained in the same, will be sold by public auction on the premises on MONDAY, November 11, 1914, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., the premises described in said mortgage deed as follows:

A certain tract or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated and lying in Little Compton Common by land bounded on the west by Cowen and by land bounded on the east by Winters, bounded by land improved by Edgar S. Eccles and by land improved by Charles H. Eccles, containing eighty (80) acres of land more or less, and being the same premises described to me by my late father, Edward Eccles, deceased.

Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes and also subject to a previous mortgage for two thousand dollars. Other terms made known at time and place of sale. The said mortgagee hereby gives notice that he intends to bid for said property at sale thereof.

GARRIS A. T. TITUS,  
Administrator.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, administrator of the estate of OTIS P. MOTY, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, has been given by the court to sell.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file them with the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

WILLIAM S. MOTY,  
Administrator.

10-1048.

SUGAR

May 100¢ per pound cause more popular for eat price for best grade granulated sugar is still \$1.00 per pound.

White (white) sugar is \$1.00 per pound.

Dark (dark) sugar is \$1.00 per pound.

NEW ENGLAND MERCANTILE CO.  
10-1048.

BOSTON, MASS.

3¢ PER POUND

PER POUND

SHORT LINE

TO—

## PROVIDENCE

VIA—

Newport & Providence Railway

in effect Sept. 15, 1914.

A car will leave Washington Square Week Days at 7:40 a. m., making a close connection through to Providence by way of Bristol, arriving at Union Station, Providence, at 9:30 a. m. The other trips through the day will remain the same, leaving Newport at 50 minutes past the hour until 5:50 p. m. Sundays, connecting through to Providence leaving Newport each hour from 8:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

S. W. TOWLE,  
Superintendent

10-10.

Best Prices

PAID FOR

## Old Engravings

Wiseman's Art Store,

112 Bellevue Avenue.

10-10.

Every element of the Republican party stood solidly together against the hundred-million-dollar tax which President Wilson ordered on the people to make up for the extravagance of his party in Congress. Orders from the White House, were to rush the bill through the House, so to prevent discussion the "rag rule" was employed and the valiant body of Republicans, standing shoulder to shoulder, went down fighting against the overwhelming odds of the Democratic majority. "We are gagged and bound, but we can protest," shouted Minority Leader James W. Mann, in closing the Republican debate, "and yet I am glad to be here at the funeral exercises of the Democratic party."

BOMB IN CATHEDRAL

Two Persons Hurt and \$1000 Dam-age in New York Edifice

A bomb, made of dynamite encased in metal, exploded under a pew in famous St. Patrick's cathedral on Fifth Avenue, New York.

The damage amounted to about \$1000, the police said. Five persons were worshipping in St. Patrick's when the explosion occurred.

Mrs. Asa B. Kenner will return to Phenix, Arizona, in a few days to spend the winter.

A good man does good merely by living.—Bulwer.

## Carr's List.

The Eyes of the World,  
By Harold Bell Wright.

Crowds,  
By Gerald Stanley Lee.

The Herbaceous Garden,  
By Mrs. Alice Martineau.

Rock Gardens, How to Make and  
Maintain Them,  
By Lewis B. Merrell.

211-213 Thames Street,  
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INVITATIONS

WE ARE PREPARED  
TO FURNISH ENGRAVED  
WEDDINGS, IN ANY  
STYLE, AT REASONABLE  
PRICES, AND SHALL WEL-  
COME AN OPPORTUNITY  
TO SUBMIT SAMPLES  
WITH PRICES.

## Newport Casino

## Concerts Every

## Sunday Evening

Beginning at 8 o'clock.

Admission to the Grounds  
During the Concert 25¢.

ENGRAVED  
CALLING  
CARDS

CORRECT STYLES  
EITHER FROM CUS-  
TOMER'S PLATE OR  
FROM NEW PLATE

MERCURY PUB. CO.,